The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4873. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Peace Conference Adjourns till this Morning.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.

Concentration of Troops in the Province of Poland.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Peace Conference.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

The Conference of the Great Powers, which assembled in this city yesterday, to arrange the disposition of the Luxemburg question, has adjourned until to-morrow, the 9th inst.

RUSSIA.

Warlike Preparations.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—Evening.

Reports from Warsaw state that the Russian Government is concentrating troops and accumulating munitions of war in the Province of Poland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—Noon.

Consols for Money	91⅛
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	75½
Erie Railway shares	41

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

The money market is quiet and steady.

Consols for money 91¼.

American Securities have all declined since noon, and are quoted at this hour as follows:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	75
Erie Railway Shares	40¾

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 91¼ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	71¼
Erie Railway Shares	40¾
Illinois Central	74¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 8—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is easier; the estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firm. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Corn, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 52s. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 11d., and Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2½d. Pot Ashes, 34s. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Resin—Sales of Common at 6s. 9d., and Fine at 13s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £131; Whale Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

Since noon the Cotton market has become dull and heavy, and prices have fallen off ⅛d. Middling Uplands are now quoted at 10⅞d.@11d.

The other markets are without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 8—Evening.

COTTON—The decline in prices continues, and the market closed weak at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day amounted to 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed at 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley 4s. 9d. ⅌ 60 lbs. Oats 3s. 7d. ⅌ 45 lbs. Peas 44s. Wheat unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is quiet. Beef has declined to 125s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork steady at 77s. 6d. Lard has advanced to 52s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon 39s. Cheese 60s.

PRODUCE—American Tallow has declined to 43s. 9d. per cwt. Resin—Common Wilmington 6s. 9d., fine American 13s. Spirits Turpentine 35s. 3d. Ashes—Pots 24s. Petroleum—Spirits 11d.; Refined 1s. 2½d. per gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8—Evening.

IRON—The market is firmer; sales of Scotch Pig at 53s. ⅌ ton, mixed numbers.

SUGAR steady at 24s. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

Other articles unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Disasters at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

Intelligence has been received here stating that the bark *Hotspur*, from Manila for New-York, was lost at sea. No date or other particulars in regard to the disaster to her have come to hand.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

The brig *Cupid*, Capt. BRADSHAW, from New-York March 1 for this port, was towed in to-day derelict.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

The Cunard freight steamship *Aleppo*, Captain HARRISON, which left New-York on the 24th of April, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

The ship *Garibaldi*, which sailed from San Francisco on the 11th of January, arrived at this port to-day.

CORK, Wednesday, May 8—2 P. M.

The ship *Dragon*, Captain CLEMENTS, which sailed from San Francisco on the 23d of December, and which put into Deal in distress on April 27, arrived at this port to-day.

BY STEAMSHIP.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Value of Fortresses—The Duty of the Neutral Powers.

From the London Times, April 26.

The importance of fortresses in the issues of modern warfare has been reduced to its true proportions. Fortresses may be of avail to small States unable otherwise to take the field, as the Dannewerke and Duppel were to Denmark, but only for a short and puny effort; but the destinies of Empires are decided by the shock of vast masses in the open, and under the walls of the capitals. What good were Josephstadt and Koniggratz, or even Olmutz itself, to BENEDEK, when Sadowa was lost? Or where would have been the use even of the Quadrilateral, had the Archduke ALBRECHT been worsted at Custozza, and CIALDINI been enabled to cross the Alps to Vienna? The pretext of the fortress deceives no person; and if it were indeed true that France renounces all hopes of the territory, and that Prussia, acknowledging the repugnance of the people to her rule, is willing to release them from all German allegiance, if it were true that the question is reduced to the mere ramparts of the citadel, the solution would only be too obvious. What Prussian pride might refuse to the peremptory demands of France might with a good grace be granted to the representations of friendly Powers. The demolition of the fortress of Luxemburg may be an impracticable, and, perhaps, an undesirable undertaking. But a more plausible arrangement suggests itself. The destinies of the Luxemburgers should be left in their own hands, and, whether they declared in favor of an independent Government or voted for reunion to Belgium, the fortress should by all means be made over to the latter Kingdom. The danger in all these contemplated changes presses most heavily upon that free but defenceless Belgian community, and the first tramp of warlike feet in the apprehended outbreak, would do away with the inviolability of that neutral territory. If there is any State on the Continent to which we are really bound by clear engagements, that State, as we learn from Lord STANLEY, is Belgium; and, however indifferent we might otherwise be to the havoc which the two great rival nations might, in the indulgence of their mad passions, inflict upon one another, we can hardly help wishing that their differences should be terminated in the manner which could best screen our Belgian friends from their neighbors' ambition. The degree of authority that the mediating Powers may exercise on the interested parties will depend on the earnestness and unanimity with which they go to work. France, if we may believe M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, shows sufficient deference and complaisance. She even holds aloof from the negotiation, not to embarrass the mediators' action, and seems willing to await their award. Notwithstanding any amount of blustering, we should not expect to find Germany more intractable. BISMARCK has at all times shown himself a *deep gamester, fully competent to reckon the terrible odds.* He is not the man to be led astray by the mere outcry of beer-house enthusiasm. He is fully aware that in many of the newly-annexed districts loyalty to Prussia has struck no very deep roots. He knows full well what reliance may be put on the fidelity of his Southern allies. However desperate he may have seemed in his ventures, there has always been method and calculation in his audacity. Had not Austria's trial been Italy's opportunity, it is questionable whether Prussia would ever have struck a blow for German supremacy. There are but few instances of a big bully fairly and deliberately coming to blows with another equally big. A singlehanded encounter with France *offers Prussia hardly any chance of certain success*, and if she looks round about her and sounds the disposition of Denmark, Austria, and other countries, except, perhaps, Russia, she must see how far more numerous than the friends who would back her would be the enemies arrayed against her. If the mediating Powers know how to make the best of all these circumstances, they will have, perhaps, a less arduous task before them than is generally imagined. Whatever may be the mood of the would-be belligerents, the neutral Powers should never forget that they are three against two. Independent of the sacredness of their peace-making mission, they should feel how easy it is for Might to throw its weight into the scales with Right. There was a moment, as the world is aware, in which a decisive attitude on the part of France would, in the Summer of last year, have damped the warlike ardor of Prussia and Austria, and prevented the hostilities out of which the present complications arose. Only those who undertake to curb other people's ambition should themselves be inaccessible to all covetous longings. "He who is without sin let him cast the first stone." The want of the policeman has long been felt in Europe. But how can the office be intrusted to any one who is not above the temptation of his neighbor's pockets? Had Russia nothing to gain and Austria nothing to retrieve by war, it is not likely that a cannon could be fired on the Rhine without their permission.

The Menacing Aspect of the Situation.

The *Opinion Nationale*, of April 24, affirms that it cannot remember in the history of modern Europe a more strange and more menacing situation than the present; that one would almost be inclined to say that some outward and fatal force had substituted itself for the will of mankind and was pushing them on in spite of themselves, along a downward slope on which they cannot stop short, and at the end of which war awaited them—fatal, irresistible and inevitable. After this exordium it says:

"Who wishes for war at this moment? Is it France? But only a few weeks ago France scarcely knew that there existed a fortress called Luxemburg, illegally occupied by the Prussians. Hardly yet extricated from her fatal expedition to Mexico, preoccupied with her Exhibition, impatient to apply her resources to the fruitful problems of public instruction, attentive to the questions so profoundly agitating the working classes, France had no thought whatever of launching in the hazards of war. As to Prussia, if we expect some boasting of the military party, it is evident that all men of sense in that country desire peace. Prussia needs less to seek for any fresh successes than to consolidate the surprising results which she obtained last year. If she was able to devour in a few weeks all the North of Germany, she has not yet digested it—she has need of time and rest for that operation. War, for her, is a serious game, in which she has nothing to gain and much to lose; little to gain—for she cannot seriously think of breaking into the old and solid unity of France; and much to lose, because a battle might again bring into question her conquests still quite fresh, and her unity not yet put to the test; a battle might make her lose what she had won by the same means. Between two countries so little desirous of war, it would seem that the maintenance of peace ought to be an easy task. Fundamentally, the question dividing them is of small moment. France had thought of annexing Luxemburg to herself. It now appears that she renounces that idea, and she only demands that Prussia should cease to occupy it. This solution ought to be the more acceptable to Prussia that Count DE BISMARCK has been forced to acknowledge that the Grand Duchy no longer forms a part of the non-existent Germanic Confederation, and that it is exclusively the property of the King of Holland. But, in spite of these good reasons, the Prussians are resolved not to evacuate a fortress which does not belong to them, which threatens and offends the French, which we consent not to occupy ourselves, and which we propose, as is said, to give to Belgium, or even to raze to the ground. The question is nothing in itself; but what makes it impossible of solution—inextricable, is that on this imperceptible point the self-love and suspicious feeling of two great nations meet and come into collision."

The Preparations of France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing on the 23d, says: "No mystery prevails here on the subject of the preparations of all kinds which are being made to prevent the Government from being taken at a disadvantage should a war break out. We are told of the dispatch of several hundreds of pieces of artillery from the South to Strasburg. Gunboats (in frame it is to be supposed) have also been forwarded by railways to an unacknowledged destination. Very great activity pervades the Marine Department, and all the chiefs of the military service at the various ports attend the Ministry to receive their orders. It is also reported to-day that a squadron may possibly be dispatched to the Baltic, as a squadron of observation, even without any declaration of war, but that may be but one of the rumors to which little importance should be attached. Neither do I think we should attach much weight to a statement that England and Russia would raise objections to the employment of a French squadron in the Baltic in the event of war. It appears evident to me that, after having agreed with France on the subject matter out of which a conflict may arise, they would not seek to quibble with her as to the means of bringing it to a speedy termination."

France Not Desirous of War.

From the Constitutionnel, (semi-official,) April 25.

We protest with the greatest energy against the opinion current in Germany that France desires war. Everything proves the contrary. The French policy has been from the commencement, and is still, a policy of peace and conciliation.

The French Government sincerely believed that, after the immense successes and the increase of territory obtained by Prussia, the latter would *make it a point of honor to show moderation and consideration for the rights and interests of her neighbors.* Everything in the attitude and language held by the Cabinet of Berlin confirmed it in this belief, and it always considered the settlement of the Luxemburg question *as an opportunity which naturally offered itself to Prussia to perform toward France an act of neighborly feeling and cordiality.*

We do not know what is thought at the present time at Berlin, nor what opinions are there allowed to have sway; we are ignorant of the motives which may have caused a change in the sentiments which were then manifested, but what we do know is that the French Government has never seen in a settlement of this question conformably to the interests of France, and to the wishes of the populations, anything but a pledge, not only of peace, but of a durable peace.

Moreover, the French Government has not thought that it could be in any case to the interest of Prussia to maintain a garrison in an independent country, belonging to a foreign Sovereign, and not forming part of the Federative State of the North of Germany. It never thought that Germany could claim even the rights of a common origin with a small country of which the population, by the avowal even of the King of Prussia's First Minister, entertain the deepest repugnance for Germany, and would vote with enthusiasm for the reunion with France if one would only consult them.

At the present time the Emperor's Government does not seek to raise a war out of a question in which, we will not cease to repeat, it only saw a pledge of peace.

France, animated by no ambition, *has put aside every claim.* As far as she is concerned the Luxemburg question has become an European question, and, even in this new phase, France holds aloof in order not to embarrass the pacific action of the Powers, and not to involve national susceptibilities.

Is there a more disinterested line of conduct, one more reassuring for all, more free from hidden intention, and especially from the hidden intention of war?

France, without fearing war—if, which God forbid, she should find herself unjustly provoked to it—*desires peace, and is anxious that no doubt should exist as to her intentions.*"

Napoleon Willing the Duchy should be Independent, but Not Prussian.

Paris (April 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The definitive answer of the Berlin Cabinet to the last appeal made to it with a view to a pacific settlement of this unfortunate question of Luxemburg is expected here to-day or to-morrow. There is no doubt whatever that both Russia and Austria, as well as England, admit the illegality of the Prussian occupation of the fortress, and though neither of these Powers may take any part in the opening of the hostilities, whatever they may be forced to do hereafter, the fact of Prussia making war in a cause admitted by all Europe to be untenable and unjust places her in a bad position from the very outset. The original pretext of a quarrel does not now exist; the Emperor of the French disclaims all desire to annex the Duchy; but what he does demand, and what he will persist in demanding, is that the Prussians evacuate a place which they have no longer even the shadow of a right to hold. The Duchy may, so far as he is concerned, remain independent if it can—continue to belong to the King of Holland—attach itself to Belgium; but a Prussian garrison in it after it has ceased to be a part of the Germanic Confederation, he will not tolerate. Let who will occupy it—Belgians, Dutch, Luxemburgers, but Prussians he will hear of; and I must say that, in spite of the earnest desire for peace the French people are with him. It is said here that, owing to the strong remonstrances of Russia, the King has shown some signs of hesitation, as well as M. BISMARCK. I cannot affirm this to be the fact; but, whether it be true or false, France will not give way. For the last fortnight or three weeks she has been making vast preparations for war; and even officials of the military department express their astonishment at the extent of her resources and the rapidity with which they are made available and can be completed. I am assured on good authority that the troops are most eager to meet the Prussians, who think that all they want now to become the first military Power in the world is a victory over the French. As matters stand it would not be surprising if—in the unfortunate event of a refusal of Prussia—before many days elapse the French army should cross the frontier. War, every one thinks, is preferable to the ruinous uncertainty which so long prevails; and what must be done will be done quickly. What I mentioned several days ago of the probability of Italy joining France, seems to be corroborated. The contingent that the Italian Government would give, is variously estimated at 60,000 or 100,000 men, the expense to be borne by France, and it is pretty certain that the journey of Prince NAPOLEON, not to Prangins, but to Italy, is for the purpose of concerting measures to that effect. The French fleet is said to be ready, and would land an army on the coast of the Baltic and blockade the ports. The statement that the commands of the army have been already decided upon was, I now hear, premature. This, however, will take but a very short time, as the names of the chiefs whose services would in all probability be first utilized are already known, though the actual nominations may not be yet made. I must not omit mentioning a rumor of the restitution of Savoy and Nice to Italy for her coöperation when peace is concluded

Effect of War on Commerce.

London Times' City Article, April 26.

The anticipation of war between France and Prussia is attracting considerable notice in the shipping trade. Perhaps there never has been a time when steamers have been employed at such remunerating rates of freight as at present, and the owners of both sailing vessels and steamers have passed through a depression unknown for years. With war the prospects would be in favor of a rise in freights, particularly in the Baltic and White Sea trades, which are just opening out. The trade with Pillau, Konigsberg and Stettin is chiefly carried on in Prussian ships; that of Dantsic and Memel by English steamers and sailing-ships of all nations. The importation of grain and timber from Germany is very large indeed, and its cessation would attract attention to Canada and other ports, whence we obtain the same articles. At the present time, however, flour and wheat are higher in Montreal than in England. The great question will be whether the ports of Bremen and Hamburg would be blockaded by the French as well as the ports just named. If coal is to be considered "contraband," then the increase of employment for our ships would not be so great, particularly should those countries which are neutral strictly follow the prohibition. A great quantity of coal finds its way into Germany through Antwerp and Rotterdam. The stock in Prussia must be small, as the Spring and Summer are the periods for shipments thither from this country. Although some coal is raised in the Rhine districts, it is not in quantity or quality such as a fleet could depend on. France is in a different position; large quantities are sent to her ports at all seasons, and would take but a few days to supply her with whatever she might require. The importance of the coal question has just been shown in the case of Spain in the Pacific, her great difficulty in the war with Chili and Peru having been that there were no ports for coaling or obtaining provisions and water. Austria and Italy it is considered could hardly aid Prussia, with such a navy as France possesses, by opening their ports for cargoes from this country.

Active Military Preparations in France—Change in Popular Feeling.

Paris (April 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is now no doubt of the extensive war preparations by the French Government, in spite of all denials to the contrary, official and semi-official. I heard yesterday, from an officer of high rank, that twenty battalions of Chasseurs and the whole of the infantry of two *corps d'armée* are actually armed with the Chassepot (or, as the men love to call it, the *Pierceyeau*) musket. As this weapon is said by competent judges to be superior in every respect to the Prussian needle-gun, and, as the men seem convinced of the fact, there is no fear of any panic arising on that score. The commands are said to be actually arranged, in case of the worst; the Emperor, it is said, will take the Command-in-Chief, with Count PALIKAO (Gen. MONTAUBAN) for his Major-General; and Marshals MCMAHON, and BAZAINE, are, as might be expected, to have important positions. It is certain that the war spirit is beginning to pervade the troops, who have learnt to hate the Prussians more than any other enemy they ever came in contact with. A change, too, seems to be gradually coming over the population—the masses of the population of Paris. It is a great advance when we hear them say the Emperor is in the right when he insists not on the annexation of Luxemburg, but on its evacuation by the Prussians. The visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Prangins, his seat in the Canton of Vaud, and which the *Moniteur* announces in rather an unusual manner, is supposed to mean something political—in fact, that he is to meet there, or in some other place near the Italian frontier, an agent of the Italian Government.

Letters from Toulon mention that the engagement of volunteers for the crews of the fleet, which had been provisionally suspended, has now been reëstablished and on most favorable conditions by Ministerial instructions, which order that no great rigor should be exercised in selecting willing young men who may present themselves. It is hoped by this measure to man the ships without having recourse to any levy of the seamen on the maritime inscription, who would in that case be reserved for cases of urgency.

JAPAN.

Japanese Students of Navigation in the United States—The French Minister—American Captain Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 8.

The ship *A. M. Lawrence*, from Yokohama April 4, has arrived. Two Japanese seamen were on board, sent by their Government to study the theory of navigation in our City College. They will afterward proceed to the Eastern States to learn practical navigation.

The *Japan Times* says the French Minister had returned from Osaka. The French man-of-war *Guerrier* went down and returned with the Minister on March 28. His prolonged absence caused much conjecture. Before he went to Osaka it was known that he was opposed to the opening of the Japanese ports, and had endeavored to prevent or postpone it. It was surmised that he had been selecting the best sites at the new port for his own residence and for the district to be conceded to his compatriots. He had several interviews with the Shagoon, who also received the Admiral and officers of the French ship, treating them with the same courtesy which was shown to our own Admiral and officers.

The mails from Hakodadi is to March 7, but is unimportant.

Capt. Hatfield, of the American bark *Swallow*, was drowned at Yokohama on April 4.

A steamer from San Francisco, March 1, arrived at Yokohama April 4.

The Case of Jeff. Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, May 8.

It is understood that Chief-Justice CHASE will arrive here on Monday. Mr. CHANDLER, the Prosecuting Attorney, has not yet arrived. United States Marshal UNDERWOOD to-day received the following writ, and leaves with it for Norfolk to-morrow:

The President of the United States to Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Burton, and to any person or persons having the custody of Jefferson Davis, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of JEFFERSON DAVIS, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said JEFFERSON DAVIS may be called or charged, before our Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, at the next term thereof, at Richmond, in said district, on the second Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the opening of the court on that day, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Witness: SALMON P. CHASE, our Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

W. H. BARRY,
Clerk Circuit Court United States, District of Virginia.

Mr. DAVIS, when he arrives on Sunday, will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in Court till Monday.

It is stated that he will be kept in the Libby Prison, where apartments will be assigned.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Ex-Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, and his private Secretary, Mr. OREVALL, had a lengthy interview with the President to-day, for the purpose of considering the subject of extending the time for registration in that city. The President informed them that orders had already been sent to Gen. SHERIDAN not to close the registry when he intended, May 15, but to keep it open, pending the opinion of the Attorney-General on the disfranchising clause of the Reconstruction Act. Mr. MONROE expressed the opinion, after the interview, that the registration lists would be kept open until September, and that there would be no municipal election in New-Orleans prior to that time. He intends visiting New-York and Boston before returning to New-Orleans.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, United States District Attorney for Virginia, who went to New-York on Monday to consult with Mr. EVARTS, who is retained to assist him in the case of JEFF. DAVIS, returned this morning, and left for Richmond to-night to attend the Court. There is no longer any doubt of some positive result in DAVIS' case being speedily arrived at, and the result most probable is a trial by Judge UNDERWOOD and a jury composed of both white and colored citizens.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

No new witnesses were brought before the Judiciary Committee to-day, and its usual session was occupied with the further examination of persons whose evidence was not completed yesterday. Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, will be subpœnaed soon, and it is expected by the impeachers to obtain from him important knowledge regarding the alleged purchase of pardons from the President.

STREET CARS IN THE SOUTH.

The street car question in the South is obtaining great prominence, and is intimately connected with the reconstruction movement in New-Orleans. According to letters received here to-day, a case was recently brought before the Courts in which a street car conductor complained of a freedman for trying to force himself into a car not marked with a star, which mark is the designation by which the cars for colored people are known. The case was dismissed, as the Judge decided that no breach of the peace had been perpetrated. Whereupon the counsel for the freedman caused the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the conductor who had pushed him off the car for assault and battery. This latter complaint was pending when the Chief of Police issued an order which in effect gives the colored people all the privileges on the street railway that they demand.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. DEWITT C. CLARK, Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, has been appointed bearer of dispatches to Europe by the State Department. He will sail about the middle of June, with Admiral FARRAGUT, in the flag-ship *Franklin*.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. WM. A. DARLING, of New-York, and Congressman RANDALL, of Pennsylvania.

Sailing of William Lloyd Garrison for Europe—$30,000 Presented to Him.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 8.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was among the passengers to-day for Europe in the steamer *Cuba*. Several of his friends went on board just previous to the sailing of the steamer, and Rev. C. R. WATERSTON, on their behalf, made known to Mr. GARRISON that $30,000 had been contributed and deposited, subject to his order, as a partial tribute for his life-long and successful labors in the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. GARRISON expressed his earnest thanks in a few words, the time being too short to allow extended remarks, and after a general shaking of hands and wishes for a pleasant journey, the affair was ended.

A salute was fired from the cutter and schoolship in honor of the distinguished passenger, as the steamer went down the harbor. It is understood that $20,000 more will be raised, making the present to Mr. GARRISON $50,000.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the bill to extend aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was passed, to be engrossed without debate or opposition.

Destruction of Government Property by Fire—Lives Lost—Southern Baptist Convention.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 8.

A fire broke out in a billiard-room this morning at 2 o'clock, in the Navy-yard building, occupied by the Sixteenth Infantry as barracks. Notwithstanding the efforts of the soldiers, the fire spread rapidly, destroying the Quartermaster's storerooms, and the rooms occupied by four companies. Col. SWAINE, the commander, and his wife, narrowly escaped with their lives; his niece, Miss MARY ENNIS, is so badly burned that her life is despaired of. CHARLES SMITH, a private in Company I, was killed by a box of ammunition falling upon him. The loss is fully $200,000.

The Southern Baptist Convention commences to-morrow, and promises to be very interesting. A large number of delegates are arriving.

A Man Taken from Jail and Hung by a Mob in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 8.

A party of men, numbering about thirty, marched one THOMAS GEBHART out of the Taylor County Jail on Monday and hung him to a tree. The parties gave as a reason for hanging GEBHART that he was a murderer and a pest to society, and would probably escape the law if tried.

Suicide of Hon. Elijah Hise.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 8.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, from Russellville, Ky., says Hon. ELIJAH HISE, who was just elected to Congress, from the Third District, by almost a unanimous vote over his Radical opponent, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He left a note saying, in the present condition of the country, his advanced age precluded his doing the country any good, and he sought relief in death.

Commercial Statistics—Death of a Member of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 8.

The number of steamboat arrivals at this port for the year ending to-day was 3,820: tonnage, 1,052,381.

Hon. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, Member of Congress from the Eleventh District of Illinois, died at his residence at McLeansborough a few days ago.

Steamer Sunk in the St. Lawrence River.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 8.

The steamer *Grecian* struck a rock while shooting Lachine Rapids yesterday, and began to fill rapidly. She was run upon a sand-bank, where she sank with her main-deck above water. The passengers were all saved.

Twenty vessels, inward bound, are reported at Green Island.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Vehement Protest of Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, Against Reconstruction.

To the Editors of the Columbia Phœnix:

The people of South Carolina were persuaded, six or seven years ago, that their only hope of maintaining African Slavery was in the destruction of the American Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. I did not think so, and raised my warning voice against this fatal delusion. I said to them that Slavery was safer in the Union than it could be in a separate Confederacy. I told them that *the extinction of the Union would be the death-knell of Slavery.* They spurned my counsel, and madly rushed into a bloody civil war, which ended in the abolition of Slavery. Now they are being persuaded, again, that the only way to save their lands from the confiscation of Congress is in adopting the provisions of the Military Bill, giving universal suffrage to the negro, and disfranchising their leading public men. It is with a sad heart that I see indications, all over the State, of a *preparation to adopt this second delusion*, which will prove more fatal to the State than the first has been. It is true, they lost by the first, their property in slaves, and involved their country in a long and bloody war, which desolated the State and sacrificed thousands of their most gallant sons. It is true, also, that they were conquered, and have been placed under a military government. But now they are going to sacrifice their honor as a people, and lose their lands into the bargain! They are going to enfranchise 60,000 black votes, and *surrender the political power of the State into the hands of the negroes!* The inevitable result of this delusion and criminal folly will be the establishment of the most atrocious government and horrible state of society that a civilized people were ever subjected to.

Already the negro watch-cry in Virginia and elsewhere is, "Lands for the landless!" "Homes for the houseless!" "Political equality to all men, regardless of caste or color." What avail will 40,000 white votes have in South Carolina, with this watch-cry ringing at the polls? It is against nature and reason to suppose that an ignorant and debased majority will not pursue their own interest, regardless of right, and carry out their wicked purposes, whatever they may be. It is possible to restrain them at first, before they acquire concert of action. Hence the importance of *defeating the call of a convention at the first election, before this majority is organized and emboldened by agitation and evil counsels.* It cannot be controlled afterward, but will make South Carolina a political and social pandemonium. Is there an instance in the world's history of a class of men, invested with political power, who did not unite to promote their own interests?

Just as sure as general suffrage is given to the negro in South Carolina, he will feel his numerical strength, and sooner or later, under the vile lead of Black Republican emissaries, seize the political power of the State, and exercise it to oppress and plunder the white race. There are thousands of unprincipled white men among us, who will unite their destiny with the negro for the sake of spoils and plunder. They will easily be persuaded, and persuade themselves, that it is right and proper that the lands of the State should be divided out equally among all of her citizens. Every one should have a home—the poor freedman as well as his former rich master. Having the power in their hands, with this belief, it is folly and stupidity to suppose they will not execute it. They must serve on juries and hold office, ride with you and your wives and daughters in the cars, and eat with you at the hotel, and sit with you in the church. All this, and about ten times more, you must endure from your black political masters. And can it be that the pride of Carolina has sunk so low, and been so degraded, as to vote for all this voluntarily, for the purpose of getting back into that Union which her citizens professed to hate and despise so cordially a few years since? Are they willing to go to the polls and cast their vote for a Convention, with their destiny staring them in the face, in order to save their lands from confiscation? No. They will be voting the ultimate confiscation of their lands and their political rights as surely as they are voting away their honor as men and Carolinians.

There are in the State *only ten districts out of the thirty in which the white voters are in the majority*, and these districts are the smallest; consequently two-thirds and more of the Convention may be negroes or Black Republicans. The Legislature will be similarly composed. Do the people of South Carolina really think of these consequences, or are they prepared to accept them? Better a thousand times let Congress confiscate your lands than entail such a government and such degradation and misery on yourselves and posterity. Do your duty and leave the consequences to God. Act like men and Carolinians. Declare, by voting against a Convention, that you will never voluntarily yield the right of self-government, or place yourselves under the control of your former slaves. Better—far better—to remain as you are, under the military rule of your conquerors, and await their returning sense of justice. I feel assured that nothing but a mistaken appeal to base fear, and that *dastardly virtue, called prudence*, could have wrought so wonderful a change in the public sentiment of South Carolina. And it is melancholy to see the people—a proud, gallant people—scared into their own ruin and degradation by the false cry of confiscation, like the consumptive lunatic, who had such a terror of death that he butted his brains out against the walls of his cell to avoid it. In order to save our lands from Congressional confiscation, we are persuaded to let the negroes parcel them out among themselves.

Let no one charge me with disloyalty to the American Union, or infer from what I have said, that I am not in favor of reconstructing the union of the States. My whole political life has been spent in fighting for the Union, and trying to ward off that fell spirit of disunion which has brought all these unnumbered woes upon South Carolina. *I wish to see the Union restored under the Constitution.* I know the American people never can be free and happy, great and prosperous, without the Federal Union; but I will never degrade myself, or my State, or surrender my constitutional rights or Republican principles, to get back into the Union. I will live under a military Government, no matter how absolute and despotic it may be, and bequeath it to my children, sooner than *vote a negro Government for South Carolina, which every man will do who votes for a Convention.*

It is a source of proud satisfaction to me to see such Union men as Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi; Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia; Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, and Gov. MARVIN, of Florida, who never ceased their opposition to the spirit of disunion till the Union ceased to exist, standing firmly and breasting the storm of tyranny, oppression and degradation which has been hurled at them, while leading Secessionists and Disunionists are counselling the people to their own degradation and destruction, for the purpose of getting back into the Union; and, in order to accomplish their purposes, holding up to their view the "raw head and bloody bones" of confiscation. Such counsel comes with a bad grace from those who boasted, at the beginning of our civil or sectional war, that they had drawn their swords and thrown away the scabbards, determined to die or live separate from the vile and accursed Yankee nation.

Let no one charge me, either, with unkindness to the African race. I have always been their friend and protector, and as they show themselves capable of exercising the right of suffrage, by their intelligence and property, I am willing to concede the right to them. But I am not willing, in their present debased and degraded condition, to *throw the political power of the State into their hands.* I know the result will be disastrous, both to them and the white race. It will end in a bloody contest of extermination to one race or the other. In very few of the Northern States are the negroes allowed to vote, where they have only a few, and they far superior to those in the Southern States. It is monstrous that the representatives of those States in Congress should attempt to force us to yield the right of universal suffrage to the negro, when they refuse it to him themselves.

There is no danger of confiscation by Congress. The members of that body may not be superior to the negro in honesty, but *they have not the same motive to vote a division of the lands.* They will get none of them. A man is not so likely to rob and steal for another as for himself. But is it not better to be robbed and plundered by Congress than by a Convention of South Carolina? As wicked as Congress is, the members may have some regard for the opinion of the world. They may, too, have some apprehension of agrarianism at home.

I greatly fear there are many white persons in South Carolina who will vote for a Convention, under the hope of its repudiating the indebtedness of the State. This class may influence the negro vote to unite with them, and then, in return, they can unite with the negro in parcelling out the lands of the State. One step leads to another. Stay law first—repudiation next; and then follows a division of lands and an equal apportionment of property among all persons; and last of all, the honest, hard-working, industrious and prudent class must support the idle, dissipated, extravagant and roguish class.

Who cares to be represented in Congress by negroes, Black Republicans or perjured Southerners? All others are excluded by the "iron-clad oath." And this is the great boon South Carolina is to receive for her voluntary abandonment of honor, and principle, and constitutional liberty? We are to be represented in Congress by men whom we despise, and who will only increase the Black Republican majority in that body; whilst at home we shall have a Legislature composed of negroes and their vile representatives!

Congress has left it discretionary with the people of South Carolina whether to call a convention or not. They have ordered a registration of voters and authorized every one to indorse on his ticket "Convention" or "No Convention." Therefore, let every man who is not disfranchised, as he values his life, and honor, and property, and the peace of society, go forward and register his name, and then vote at the election, indorsing on his ticket "No Convention." In this way alone can we maintain our honor, preserve the peace of society, prevent black suffrage and a division of lands amongst the negroes.

B. F. PERRY.

Sad Accident in St. Louis—The Eight-Hour Question.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 8.

The planks supporting a derrick on the scaffold in front of the Lindell Hotel, used in taking down the walls of that building, broke to-day, and precipitated four men from the fifth story to the pavement, instantly killing JOHN MANYATTI, fatally wounding GEORGE NICHOLAS, and badly wounding two others.

A meeting of master mechanics, manufacturers and contractors, to-day, adopted resolutions opposing the eight-hour system, and declaring they will not employ or sub-let their work to any one who will not work ten hours and employ their men by the ten-hour rule. They also agreed not to hire men belonging to Societies organized for the purpose of interfering with the free will of master mechanics or any men they may employ, and appointed a Committee to organize a permanent society of master mechanics, contractors and manufacturers, to protect the freedom of labor and mechanical interests.

Senator Wilson on the Political Necessities of the South.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the Independent:

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember our conversation at our last meeting, regarding the opportunities we of the North now have to do good to our countrymen of the South. Every step I take, everything I see and hear, confirms the views I then expressed. Opportunities and duties go together. Opportunities invite to actions, and duties bid us act; and it will be a source of regret in coming years if we of the loyal States fail now to improve these opportunities, and to perform these duties. Never did men inspired by patriotism, liberty, justice, humanity and religion, have before them a field of labor so inviting. In this field of action which God, in his providence, has opened to us, the loving heart, the tender conscience and the enlightened reason can work out great results for the country, for humanity and for God.

Congress having laid down the conditions of final settlement, *those conditions will be accepted.* It is of vital importance that these States should pass into the control of men who are for the unity of the Republic, impartial freedom, equality of rights and privileges in law and in fact, for the education of the people, and for their improvement and elevation. We of the North have won in the field, have won in the public councils. Ideas, principles and policies which we deem vital to the country are embodied in the conditions we have required our countrymen of the South to adopt. We have sought not to dishonor or degrade any, but to protect and lift up the oppressed, the poor, the dependent. The long contest of "justice in conflict with avarice and oppression," in the words of JEFFERSON, is over. The passions, prejudices and bitter memories engendered by the great struggle should be forgotten in this day of our triumph. In the long conflict of ideas it was duty to country, to man and to God to meet the men of the South front to front, face to face. When war came, it was duty to demand its vigorous prosecution. When hostilities ceased, it was the highest duty ever imposed upon us to see that the people we had made free in name should be free in fact—that they should be citizens, with equality of rights and privileges. *That great duty has been performed by the adoption of terms and conditions that will be complied with.*

Now a noble work may be accomplished by the people of the North, who have saved the country and the cause of liberty. That work can only be accomplished by the promulgation of truth with inflexible firmness, but in love, charity, and patience. This people, I am sure, need that the causes of the rebellion, the responsibilities of the rebellion, and the results of the rebellion, should be presented to them from the standpoint of truth in the spirit of kindness. They have been, and continued to be fooled to their cost. "It is," said JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "among the evils of slavery that it taints the very sources of moral principle," "establishes false estimates of virtue and vice," "perverts human reason." Slavery did its perfect work among our countrymen of the South, and the truth in all its integrity, proclaimed in loving kindness, can alone restore this "perverted human reason." Efforts to advance the cause of national unity, of universal freedom and equality of rights and privileges, of impartial justice, of education for all races, and of general progress will be met with opposition from those who mourn over the "lost cause," or by coldness, indifference or contempt. But, if our people are firm, persistent, patient, forbearing, we can achieve a great work, which patriotism, humanity and religion will approve.

I deem it of vital importance to have the issues clearly defined and sharply drawn between unity and secession, loyalty and disloyalty, liberty and Slavery, equality and privilege, education and ignorance. The good of the country and the interests of the rebel States imperatively demand that these issues should be made at once, and that men should go where their principles lead. *The ever-loyal men, nine-tenths of the freedmen, many compromised by the rebellion—with it, but not of it—and some repentant rebels, will act together, standing square on the platform of the Union Republican Party.* The Secessionists evidently fear and dread a contest in which they already see that they must go down where their "lost cause" has gone. If the friends of the country, emancipation, civil rights, suffrage and education will aid in speakers, workers, papers and means of information, I am more confident than ever that these States will send true men to Congress, and put progressive men in control of their affairs. They can do it if they will work. This is not a mere partisan work. Every thoughtful man who sees the condition of these States, who comprehends the pressing needs of this people, who wishes to see peace, law, order, prosperity, and fraternal affection prevail, and our country become the leading Christian nation of the globe, may contribute to advance this work. Northern capital is needed to develop the material interests of these States and make the wasted fields bloom again. Northern labor is required to enlighten and instruct. The Christian people of the North, whose arms have triumphed and whose ideas have conquered, have now a glorious opportunity by the blessing of God, to confer lasting benefits upon these States and this people. I trust they will hail and improve it.

Ever yours,
HENRY WILSON.

NEW-YORK.

The Official Canvass for Convention Delegates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The Board of State Canvassers met yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the late election for Delegates at large to the State Constitutional Convention.

The following are the footings:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Hutchins	154,728	Schell	132,973
Evarts	153,351	Law	133,676
Opdyke	152,881	Murphy	133,984
Duganne	153,055	Nelson	132,971
Curtis	153,142	Seymour	133,067
Greeley	152,952	Hardenburgh	128,854
Van Cott	153,136	Weed	133,040
Harris	151,471	Paige	133,226
Cooke	153,135	Kernan	133,033
Townsend	153,152	Comstock	133,076
Wheeler	153,124	Magee	132,939
Andrews	153,143	Barto	131,835
Beadle	153,115	Church	125,001
Folger	153,146	Chesebro	129,696
Prosser	153,103	Masten	132,934
Frank	153,019	Champlain	131,932

Taking the highest and lowest on the two tickets, and the result shows as follows:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Hutchings	154,721	Murphy	133,984
Harris	151,471	Church	125,001
Together	306,192	Together	258,985

—or an average Republican majority of 23,603.

It is a little singular that the most widely known candidates like GREELEY, OPDYKE and HARRIS on the Republican ticket, and SEYMOUR, CHURCH and SCHELL on the Democratic ticket, show the least strength on the popular vote, while those comparatively unknowing and unknown record the highest evidences of popular favor. Verily, the ways of voters are indeed strange.

The State Canvassers have not yet declared the result of the District elections, having held that open to receive additional light on the Dayton District. There are no other doubtful districts.

HAMISH.

Gen. Hancock's Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 8.

The *Democrat's* correspondent with the Indian expedition says Gen. HANCOCK has not crossed the Arkansas River into the Indian country, in consequence of the absence of Gen. CUSTER's cavalry, the most effective part of his force. He will soon start for Fort Hays, thence to Fort Hooker, where the expedition will be terminated, and the force composing it sent to Forts Lyon, Dodge, Larned and Hays. A new fort will be built at Monument Station and an efficient garrison stationed there.

A council with several Arrapahoe Chiefs at Fort Dodge on the 28th ult. resulted in a declaration for peace on the part of the Indians, and a promise to return twenty-five mules taken by them from Put In encampment. The Kiowas below the Arkansas River manifest a restless and defiant attitude.

The Massacre at Fort Buford Again Denied.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 8.

A special dispatch from Omaha to the *Democrat* says a gentleman has just arrived at General AUGER's headquarters, from Fort Buford April 16, and stamps the massacre as a story of base fabrication.

A STARTLING REPORT.

Reported Organization and Preparation for Riots in this City.

Discoveries and Disclosures of the Police.

We have received directly from the Police authorities of the City information of recent organizations which are now in progress for the purpose, and with the distinct object, of resisting by violence and bloodshed, if necessary, the execution and enforcement of the Excise and other laws which are obnoxious to a large class of our citizens. The information is of a startling character, well calculated to excite general alarm,—and we should not make it public on any less reliable authority than that of the Police Department, or for any other object than that which prompts that department to give it, namely—to deter the parties concerned in these conspiracies from attempting to carry them into execution, by warning them that the proper authorities are fully prepared to resist and defeat them.

It has been for a long time evident that the enactment and enforcement of the Excise Law has engendered among the lower classes, especially of our foreign-born population, a feeling of hatred toward the Police upon whom the duty devolves of enforcing its provisions. We have foreseen that this would be the natural effect of such a law, and have done our best to enforce the necessity of so shaping its provisions as to avoid so serious a public peril. This feeling of hostility has been eagerly fanned by sundry politicians and liquor-dealers, who hoped by this means to defeat the execution of the Excise Law. The recent difficulty between Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY and Police-Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY has added fuel to the flame, and the entire body of foreign laborers are just now ripe for the tumult they have so deliberately planned. The professional thieves of the City are also active in the movement, hoping to reap profit during the progress of the riots.

For several weeks past the disaffected population in the different wards have held frequent secret meetings at various points. At these gatherings the language used has been of the most hostile and bitter character. Speakers have alluded to the dreadful scenes enacted during the draft riots of July, 1863, with evident relish, as though they regarded them as triumphs. The Police and the Excise Commissioners have been cursed and threatened with vengeance for their strictness in carrying out the provisions of the laws. A large number of these liquor dealers who have been denied licenses have taken an active part in these gatherings, and they have spoken with strong resentment of the destruction of their business. In short, the meetings are described as having been wild and frenzied in their denunciations and threats of vengeance.

Fully aware of these proceedings, the Police Commissioners, through Superintendent KENNEDY, have placed a select number of reliable special detectives on the alert, and these officers succeeded in obtaining access to the meetings, in some instances taking active part in them, when they deemed themselves to be objects of suspicion. The detectives have "spotted" nearly every prominent leader in the movement, and in some cases they have kept continuous watch upon their daily movements. *The Superintendent of Police has the names and residences of all these ringleaders*, and the details of the entire movement are also fully known.

Of course we have no positive details of this projected riot for publication, as the Police authorities consider them safer in their custody than with the general public. Enough has been told, however, to warn our readers of the dangers which threaten the community, and measures should be taken accordingly. In case a riot should break forth in our midst, the public may rest assured that the authorities are well prepared for such an emergency, and cannot be again taken by surprise.

It may be well in this connection to give a few figures relating to the fatal casualties occurring during the riots of 1863. The Police have ascertained, beyond any doubt, that there were *eleven hundred and fifty-five persons killed or died of their wounds* received during the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of July, 1863. Of these there were twenty-five soldiers, policemen or negroes killed, leaving the number of rioters who met their deaths from wounds received, eleven hundred and thirty. It will be well also for those connected with this movement in any way to remember that none of the military organizations of the City, all of which are at the disposal of the public authorities in case of necessity, are now *absent*, as they were in 1863.

Politics in Tennessee—Address of Gov. Brownlow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, May 8.

Gov. BROWNLOW, through his paper, publishes an address to his party, in lieu of a speech, which he says he is too feeble to make. To the blacks he says that the Radical Legislature enfranchised them, and that the section of the law excluding them from holding office originated with rebels, and that he was personally on the floor of the House working to strike out that odious section. His party, he claims, has restored the State to peace, to the Federal Union, to financial credit; has opened schools and courts, and protected loyal men. The two parties are traitors and Union men, and he warns the former that wherever they inflame the passions of the people he will station State troops, whatever may be the result.

The Knoxville Convention instructs its delegates to support Gen. COOPER for Congress. The race in the Convention on the 11th, between COOPER and MAYNARD, will be close.

Col. JNO. BAXTER opened the campaign in East Tennessee for ETHERIDGE, at Cleveland, on yesterday. The meeting was very large.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, May 8.

The State Capital was crowded at an early hour this morning on the occasion of the assembling of the Constitutional Convention.

At 12 o'clock the Convention met in the hall of the House of Delegates. Hon. ISAAC D. JONES, of Somerset, moved the appointment of Col. JOHN F. DENT, of St. Mary's, as temporary Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. On the roll being called all the members were found to be present except ten.

A motion to adjourn after the temporary organization, was defeated by a vote of yeas 37, nays 49, when G. W. DOBBIN, of Baltimore, nominated RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, of Queen Anne's County, as permanent Chairman.

There being no opposition, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On taking the chair, he made a speech returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He could not foreshadow the results of the proceedings of the Convention. He could only say that they had been called here to frame a new Constitution, or adopt that which had a *de facto* existence for a brief space, and he expressed the opinion that they would perform the duty imposed upon them so as to promote the peace and harmony of the State.

On motion of Mr. WILKS, of Kent, a Committee was ordered to prepare a form of oath to be submitted to the members of the Convention.

At 2:30 o'clock P. M., the Convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Senator Wilson at Augusta, Ga.—Body Found.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 8.

Senator WILSON made a speech at the Courthouse this afternoon to about 1,000 freedmen and 100 whites. The tenor of his speech was about the same as in Virginia and South Carolina. The freedmen honored him with a torchlight procession and by firing off rockets.

The body of P. GRAY, who mysteriously disappeared Saturday night, was found in the Savannah River.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 5, 1867.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

The great event here next month will be the dedication of the new Masonic Temple. The time fixed is June 24, St. John's Day. The work is rapidly progressing. Its completion will add another architectural monument to Boston, and mark an era in the progress of Freemasonry in New-England. The destruction of the Winthrop House on the night of April 7, 1864, was a severe blow to the fraternity in this city. Costly jewels, relics, rich regalia, and many mementoes that can never be replaced, were lost. The corner-stone of the new Temple was laid on the 14th of October, A. D. 1864. No less than sixty Encampments, Commanderies, Chapters and Lodges took part in the exercises. Hon. ROBERT B. HALL, of Plymouth, delivered the oration on that occasion. The Board of Directors, under whose general supervision the Temple has been erected, is as follows: CHARLES C. DAME, SAMUEL P. OLIVER, HENRY MULLIKEN, CHARLES W. MOORE, *ex officio's* WINSLOW LEWIS, WILLIAM SUTTON, BENJ. DEAN, SOLON THORNTON and RICHARD BRIGGS. A description of the Temple would occupy several columns of the *Times*, but a mere outline may perhaps give the reader some idea of its immensity and architectural beauties. The building, from its great height, forms one of the prominent objects upon which the eye rests when a view of the city is first obtained. Its location, corner of Washington and Boylston streets, opposite the Common, is not the best, but scenic advantages were sacrificed for convenience. As one gazes upon this magnificent architectural pile of granite, its towers and turrets have an attractive appearance, and at a distance the beholder is impressed with its symmetrical beauty, and he cannot but admire it as a fitting monument to the institution of Masonry, exemplified in the solid granite, and the artistic finish and delicate tracery. The dimensions of the front of the building on Tremont-street are as follows: Width, 85 feet; height from sidewalk to battlement, 90 feet. In the south corner is an octagon tower, 121 feet high, and in the north corner a small tower. The main entrance on Tremont-street is flanked by buttresses, between which are emblematical marble columns in niches; above the latter is a moulded pediment, inclosing a plumb and level. The buttresses terminate on the second story in finials, between which is a quatrefoil balustrade. Above the latter is a three-lighted Gothic window, with buttresses on each side. The architecture of this window consists of rich mouldings, ornamented with flowered boxes, and a succession of bees on each side approaching a hive at its apex. Over the hive are square and compasses in a circle, the latter being inclosed in a Gothic pediment, surmounted by a Maltese cross in a stone. Beginning on the second story is a circular tower, which terminates with a battlement. This is 104 feet high. Another small turret begins at the fourth story and extends to the top of the roof. The octagonal tower on the corner is one of the prominent features of the structure and has panels inclosing various Masonic emblems. The roof is elaborately finished with finials and tracery, all in stone. The front of the building is ornamented with belts in different designs, and above the main cornice is a battlement, extending the whole length, and still above that a pitched roof, with Lutheran windows, and finished at the top with a beautiful cast-iron crest. The Boylston-street side of the Temple is divided into three parts by the central portion, which comprises about one-third of its width, projecting several feet. This projection forms the appearance of a massive tower. The west end of the wall terminates with the octagonal tower, and at the east end is a square tower which forms the southeast corner of the building. The first story of this immense building will be used as a confectionery and dining-saloon. The frescoing is being done by a New-York artist. The main entrance to that portion of the building devoted especially to Masonic purposes is ten feet wide. The second story will be occupied by offices communicating with the Grand Lodge itself, finished in the Corinthian style and called Corinthian Hall. On the third story is a small hall with adjoining rooms necessary for meetings of small bodies of Masons, and room for armories of Knights Templar or any of the different encampments of that order. The expense of fitting an armory here has been $10,000. On the fourth story are preparation, ante and working rooms. The hall here specially designed for Chapter meetings, is finished in the highest style of Egyptian architecture. The style is carried out in detail, and the solemn Egyptian figures, grand columns, with their lotus-twined capitals, impress one with their massive beauty and antiquity. The fifth story is devoted exclusively to private rooms, to be let to Lodges. On the sixth floor, on either side of the corridor, is a large hall for the Encampment of Knights Templars, finished in the Gothic style of architecture. It is the most elegant department of the kind in the country. Adjoining the hall are rooms adapted to the work of various degrees of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templars and the Knights of Malta. The seventh story contains three banqueting halls, which may be thrown into one by folding doors. In the top of the building are two tanks capable of holding 12,000 gallons of water, which will be used to furnish water for the fountains in the front of the building in the dining-saloon. There will also be two fountains in front of the building. Every precaution has been taken to guard against fire, and an elevator communicates with every story. The view from the top of this massive building affords a beautiful panoramic prospect, and enables one to look down the harbor and over into the suburbs. The temple was designed by G. M. W. WHEELOCK and G. F. MEACHAM. The interior is worthy of the exterior. The entire cost of the building will be about half a million of dollars. Twenty-four Masonic organizations will assemble regularly at the new Temple on its completion. With a view to insure a certain and early liquidation of the large debt contracted in the erection of the new Temple, it has been ordered and decreed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts "that the sum of $1, as Grand Lodge dues, shall be paid on the 1st day of September annually, for the term of thirteen years, by every affiliated Mason" under its jurisdiction, said money to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the debt.

It is expected that not less than 25,000 Masons will be present at the dedicatory services, and preparations are being made to make St. John's Day in Boston a memorable one in its history. It will be observed as a holiday by the mercantile community, and the attendant services will be of the most imposing character. Lodges of the fraternity from New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and other States will be present, and President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT and other officials of note will be in attendance. The oration will be by Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, of St. Paul's Church. The private houses of our first citizens will entertain distinguished Masons who may be present, and after the dedication of the Temple the Masons will have a banquet under a mammoth pavilion upon the Common. In the evening there will be numerous other entertainments in various halls of the city. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation and Gen. GRANT will give unusual interest to the occasion.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Last year the question of equalizing the bounties of the soldiers was thoroughly discussed, but a bill providing for the same was killed in the Senate after it had passed the House. The soldiers then thought they would make this question a side issue at the next election, and did so. They elected a large number of men they supposed were "all right" on that point, but find they are mistaken. At that time the matter was so thoroughly used up, and viewed in all its aspects so lengthily, that it was supposed that it would not be the subject of much discussion this year. But this was not the case, and more Committee-hearings were given in the early part of this session, though the question was temporarily crowded out of sight by the License law and important railroad hearings. Now it has come up again It was proposed to give the matter to a Commission, to sit during the recess and report next year. Soldiers are clamoring for a law in their favor, while our capitalists, who discern heavier taxes in the future if the law is enacted, are emphatically opposed to it. The House has ordered to a third reading a bill to pay each soldier $9 per month, deducting all State or town or city bounties previously received, but should this bill be engrossed in the House it is expected that it will be killed in the Senate.

STATE AID TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, ETC.

Last year, by the provisions of a law enacted by the Legislature granting State aid to "disabled soldiers and sailors and their families and the families of the slain," many deserving people were assisted by the State, but this law was greatly abused, and many a one, who had never smelt gunpowder, drew his pension from the State on the score of "disability received in the army." The law proved detrimental to the interests of the State, and was changed; but the legislators, excited by the corruption which followed their law of last year, required the paymasters to serve a notice on all pensioners; that, unless they drew a United States pension and could show vouchers therefor, payment of State pensions to them would be discontinued, and this notice was and is being now served daily, and many persons needing assistance of this kind will be deprived of their money.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The sale of intoxicating liquor has been compressed into comparatively narrow limits throughout Massachusetts through the untiring vigilance and efforts of the State Constable and his corps of constables. In Boston the tables have been overturned and the barrooms, in most instances, have been vacated by the proprietors. But these last-named individuals are in no wise inclined to starve, and Yankee invention has produced an "arrangement" by which they can still sell liquor, escape the law, and make the usual large profits. "Club-rooms" innumerable have been established; a book is kept, wherein customers enroll their names and are then regularly sworn and duly installed as members. The new members then buy a strip of "checks," and are furnished with a key of a remarkable pattern and peculiar construction, each club seeming to vie with its cotemporaries in this regard. Thereafter, while the checks last, the holder thereof can "bend an elbow" at any time of day, and also on Sundays. If there is a State Constable in the room when a customer enters, the "Club-officer," who usually serves the "members," rises not, and the new-comer helps himself, and walks out, remembering to give in his check for this refreshment on his next visit. A few Sundays since one of the State Constables sat in one of these rooms about three hours, and during his "resting spell" therein over one hundred customers, or technically speaking, "members" came in and refreshed the inner man. The official was all eyes and ears, and ready to take notes, but his pencil-point was not in the least "dulled," and he failed to make a "case." These club-rooms have been formed and are patronized by all classes, from the "solid men" down to the newsboy, the locations of each, of course, depending upon the social standing of the individuals interested. Now and then a liquor saloon is found in full blast, and when this is the case seizures are pretty sure to follow; though there are some saloons where the proscribed liquids have been and are still sold, which have not been shut up. The "clubs" are constantly increasing in number in this city, and the retail business promises soon to be confined to them. In some places in the country grocers keep liquor down cellar, and customers go down to look at and purchase "salt fish." VIGIL.

One Hundred Dollars Each.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above head we see that the American Colonization Society propose that if one thousand persons will subscribe $100 each, they will send 1,300 persons to Liberia, and support them there six months. That number of persons stand ready to go, and emigrants are much needed there.

Now, if $100,000 will send 1,300 persons to Liberia, and support them there six months, long enough to enable them to take care of themselves, it is evident that the $10,000,000 expended for Russian America would send 130,000 persons there, or one-thirtieth part of our whole negro population.

The territory of Liberia has an interior frontier of 600 miles in length, or sufficient for a row of 100 six mile square townships. By assigning the land of each of these townships to a military company of 100 men, the entire row would receive ten regiments of a thousand men each, with their wives and children. But as it is, there is no suitable provision made for land anywhere to the negro troops that served us during the rebellion. The Southern landholder cannot be compelled to sell land to negroes. We have taken great care to insure the possession of homesteads to the foreign emigrants to our shores, and we pay them high prices for their labor: but for the negro, who has labored for us for centuries without any other pay than stripes, we have as yet secured nothing but exemption from bondage. Republican government cannot be maintained long by a class of persons with mere political rights alone, without the right to an interest in the soil.

The purchase of Russian territory is, doubtless, a very brilliant operation, developing the future of our Asiatic relations as lightning does the grander objects of midnight; but we doubt if it will prove more useful to Republican government than would the humbler work of aiding to build up the coordinate Republic of Liberia. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. W. PHELPS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 4, 1867.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Mobile papers tell a curious story of a gentleman living in that city who awoke the other morning and found scattered on the floor some gold he had sewed up and hid underneath his mattress. On picking up the money he found a scrap of paper with the following memorandum: "idta ke more i f i didan no you." When he came to count the money he discovered with surprise that the robber had taken only two twenty dollar gold pieces and $30 in greenbacks.

It is now supposed that a German who died suddenly last Summer at Bordentown, Md., while *en route* to the West, met with foul play at the hands of two traveling companions, who represented themselves as his relations and who attended to his burial. The German had $20,000 in his possession, and his friends, who have just learned the circumstances of his death, charge that he was murdered for his money.

A verdict for $6,000 damages against the City of Providence has been awarded to a resident who was injured by having a large bulletin board, owned and used by private parties, blown down upon him. The *Journal* thinks the result of the case indicates that the city is a sort of accident insurance company, without the power to collect premiums, and relieved from the necessity of issuing policies.

At a prayer meeting in Wisconsin, on Sunday evening, 28th ult., a lady spoke of loving one's neighbors, and was told to stop by a girl of sixteen, who was seconded by her mother. When she refused, the mother struck her. On the next day complaint was made of assault and battery, and a fine of $5 and costs imposed.

A performing monkey was brought before the Mayor of Natchez, Miss., a few days ago, for violating an ordinance prohibiting the firing of small arms on the streets. The magistrate compromised the matter by exacting that the performer should restrict himself to snapping caps. These facts are gathered from the Natchez *Courier*, of the 25th ult.

A firm of monument dealers in Cincinnati has undertaken to erect in Lincoln Park, in that city, a monument to our late President. One feature of it will be a bust of Mr. LINCOLN, now being made in Carrara, Italy. The entire cost of the monument will be $10,000, and the builders mean to collect that amount from Cincinnatians.

A countryman sold an old stove in Worcester, Mass., a day or two since, and on returning home learned that his daughter had placed in the stove oven a box containing $200, and all his deeds and valuable papers. He returned to the city in hot haste, and after considerable delay and anxiety recovered his property.

The distance from New-York to Sacramento by the railroad route is 3,129 miles, of which 1,887 have been completed and are now in successful operation, leaving but 1,252 miles yet to be built. It is confidently asserted that this gap will be filled up within two years.

A would-be bride in Dayton, Ohio, aged 61, has sued a gentleman of 70 for breach of promise. She shows one of his letters in which he said he "existed only in her smiles, and that the happiest day of his life would be that on which he should call her his own."

At a recent trial in Chicago a witness was called by the defence to prove an *alibi*, and as he was about leaving the stand a juror arose and requested the Court to detain him, stating that he recognized him as the person who two years ago garroted and robbed him.

The latest fish story comes from Maine, a Machias paper telling of the capture in Narraguagus Bay, after a desperate two hours' fight, of a lobster, four feet in length, nine feet from the tip of one claw to the tip of the other, and whose live weight was 300 pounds.

The St. Louis *Democrat* affirms, all other rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Lindell House will be rebuilt but in a different location. It gives a list of subscriptions already made which amount to $285,000, and others equally generous will be forthcoming when necessary.

Some of the Boston hotel proprietors have been told to close their bars on and after the 15th inst., and the owner of one of the most central and popular hotels threatens to close his house if the order is enforced by the State Constabulary.

Four negroes plundered the house of Mr. FREDERICK PETERS, on Dog River, below Mobile, April 27, and shamefully maltreated Mrs. PETERS and three of her daughters. They succeeded in carrying off $1,200, most of which was in gold.

Portraits of GEANETTE CUMMINS and SUSAN LUDLOW, who are said to be the mothers of the first white male and female children born in Cincinnati have been deeded to the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association by JOHN OWENS, deceased.

A resident of New Albany, Ind., applied for a divorce on the 3d inst., on the ground of an obstinate and incurable propensity to steal on the part of his wife. After a long discussion, the Justice refused to grant the divorce.

The Troy *Times* says surveys are now being made for the extension of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad across Green Island, to connect with the Northern branch for Albany. When the road will be built is uncertain.

The Chicago *Tribune* shows the workingmen of that city that their recent demonstrations have resulted in a loss of $100,000 to them. This includes the loss of wages and the damage done in the recent riots.

The steamer *Sarah*, which runs between New-Orleans and Mobile, was struck by a tornado off Pascagoula, April 30. She lost her entire cabin and upperworks, and ten persons went over with them. Eight of these were lost.

Families of new settlers in Kossuth, Worth, Cerro Gordo and Winnebago Counties, Wisconsin, are suffering for want of food, and the old residents have divided with them until their own stock of provisions is well nigh exhausted.

In Lawrence, Kansas, on the 29th ult., a citizen was murdered and robbed, a German girl was drowned, a colored man digging a well was seriously injured by a stone which fell upon him, and another colored man beat his wife most unmercifully.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* closes an elaborate editorial on female practitioners of medicine with the statement: "We do not believe that women are adapted to the study and practice of medicine."

A Memphis paper says there are thirty-five "pure quacks" in that city, who, without medical education and having failed in everything else, concluded to be doctors.

The *Picayune* says the present strawberry season has been the finest ever known in New-Orleans. The blackberry crop promises to be abundant, as usual.

A society, to be called the Poughkeepsie Union Agricultural Society, has been formed, comprising the towns of Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Fishkill, and the City of Poughkeepsie.

In Detroit, Mich., Gen. HOOKER, Mayor MILLS, and many of the leading citizens, have issued an address calling upon the people of the State for immediate relief for the destitute in the South.

Two thousand three hundred and eight tons of ice were received in Galveston, Texas, in 1865; 5,346 tons in 1866; and in 1867, up to the 15th of April, 1,356 tons.

THEODORE JENKINS, of North Berwick, Me., was run over by a train of cars and killed on Thursday night last, while sleeping on the track. His body was shockingly mangled.

There is to be a gathering of Methodists at Sandersville, Ga., and the *Central Georgian*, published at that place, calls upon its subscribers to furnish a thousand chickens for their support.

A saloon-keeper in Cleveland, O., was fined $10 for selling liquor to a child, and the child's father wished to compromise the matter. The Judge refused to permit it.

A St. Louis man has procured a peace warrant against a neighbor on the ground that the latter had threatened to kill his dog, which he values at $150, and for which he has paid the city license.

Twelve seamen deserted from the British gunboat opposite Windsor a few nights since. They went over to Detroit and wanted to enlist in the United States army.

A resident of Indianapolis, Ind., has applied to the Courts for an injunction against the officers of a church to prevent them from stabling a horse on their own premises near the line of his lot.

A young man in Troy is building a paper-board shell boat to weigh less than forty pounds. It is to be covered with a water-proof chemical preparation invented by him.

The Common Council of Portsmouth, N. H., have voted unanimously that it will be for the interest of the city to have their Board dispensed with.

Brunswick, Ga., is paying the interest on its bonds in cash—a rare thing in the South since the war.

There are 400 journeymen printers and pressmen in Chicago, earning on an average $21 per week, or $3 50 per day.

A Port Society has been organized in Galveston, Texas, to establish a Sailors' Home. 34,310 seamen entered that port last year.

The annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi is to be held with the Geneva (Hobart College) Chapter, on the 9th and 10th of July next.

Thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-one cents was expended last year in equipping the Connecticut National Guard.

St. Louis had a weekly literary newspaper, the *Hesperian*, for three and a half months, but it is now dead.

Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, has offered a reward of $900 for the three murderers of a freedman.

A line of fast-sailing vessels, between Boston and the Azores, is to be established, the first vessel to leave Boston on the 25th inst.

Mississippi River men propose to hold another convention, that at St. Louis in February last not having met their expectations.

The Sabbath-schools in Atlanta, Ga., had a picnic celebration on Kenesaw mountain, the scene of one of Gen. SHERMAN'S battles, a few days since.

There were women present at the recent prize-fight near St. Louis between RYAN and BRODERICK, and some of them had babies in their arms.

A steamer made the run from Boston to Philadelphia last week in thirty-nine hours and forty-two minutes—the shortest time on record.

It is proposed to build a railroad from St. Joseph, Mo., to the Iowa line, thus completing connection between St. Louis and Omaha.

A Boston man has sued his brother for $10,000 damages for alleged slanderous words written in a letter to a sister of the parties.

Another organized gang of burglars, who have recently operated with much success in Charleston, S. C., have been arrested.

Brenham, Texas, has suffered seriously by fire three times within seven months. On the night of the 24th ult. two entire blocks were burned.

A solid mass of logs extend from the big boom at Glen's Falls a mile and a half up the river.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society has determined to hold a State Fair this Summer.

Detroit has a new temperance association called the Detroit City League.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home is to be located at Normal.

Houston claims to have the best hotel in Texas, and one of the best in the South.

Utica is to have a driving park, to be inaugurated in June by races for three successive days.

Charlestown, Mass., will celebrate the coming anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

Nearly all the residents of Pawling, in Dutchess County, are engaged in the milk business.

Reports from Dutchess County intimate that the fruit crop this season will be prolific.

The furniture trade is unusually dull in Boston this year.

Rents are said to be declining in Memphis, Tenn.

Boston has now two gold boards.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "We believe the highest vote polled at any election in this city previous to the war amounted to between 11,000 and 13,000. The official report from headquarters fixes the number of those who had registered, up to the 30th ult., at whites, 2,012; colored, 8,687. At this ratio, it is fair to presume that before the registration is closed, the colored vote will greatly exceed the highest white vote ever polled. Of course, this white vote, under the most liberal construction as to the qualification of voters, must, necessarily, be greatly diminished, not to say anything about the effect of the arbitrary restrictions enforced by the present registrars in the performance of their duty. Therefore, if the present manner of registering the colored people is considered as legitimate and proper, and each one so registered acknowledged as being duly qualified *bona fide* voters, the great commercial emporium of the South, and one of the wealthiest cities in the Union, may be said to have been fairly turned over to the control of the colored population—two-thirds of whom are ignorant and incapable of writing their own names, always provided they have permanently selected any."

Two thousand freedmen residing in Jefferson County, Fla., met on the 30th ult., and unanimously adopted resolutions pledging their coöperation to the Republican Party of the United States. They said that while they do not entertain any bitterness or ill-feeling against those who formerly held them in a state of bondage and oppression, but are willing to forget the past, they feeling it their duty to labor zealously for their own interest and welfare, both physically and morally, and most especially in political affairs. They also declared themselves to be in "favor of a plan of universal education of the children of the State, at the expense of the State, irrespective of color, believing that the future happiness, prosperity and refinement of the people depend largely upon the education of the youth and children of the State."

Col. A. E. GARRET has published a card declining to be a candidate for the Conservative nomination for Congress in the Tennessee Third District. At the same time he says: "My interest and zeal in the success of the great and fundamental principles of American liberty for which the Conservative Party of the country is struggling, are not and will not be abated under any circumstances. Universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, without regard to race or color, now and forever, are the principles which I have inscribed on my political banner; and I shall bear the same through the coming years of our State and national history, if life and strength be given me, as in the late dark night of our civil troubles I sought with honesty and fidelity to uphold the starry banner of freedom and national unity."

We learn from the Shreveport, (La.,) *South-western*, that at the recent session of the District Court at that place, the question came before it for decision: "Can a person disfranchised by military bills, act as a grand juror?" After taking testimony and hearing argument, Judge WEEMS decided the question adversely, giving, among other reasons, that while it was true that Congress was not looking to the qualifications of jurors in the military bills, yet as these are the paramount law of the land, and as by the statute of this State, the qualifications of a juror were those of a voter, and as under the bills, the juror was disqualified as a voter, he was also disqualified as a juror.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 28th ultimo, has this paragraph: "We are pleased to announce the arrival in Houston of Major T. H. WIGFALL, the son of Texas' favorite and distinguished statesman, Gen. LOUIS T. WIGFALL. The Major has returned to America upon a business tour, being connected with a prominent mercantile house in London. We are glad to find him in excellent health and spirits, and only regret that he is not to make a permanent stay with us. While Kentucky pleads for her exiled son, BRECKINRIDGE, Texas should not forget the past services and devotion of LOUIS T. WIGFALL."

The Ravenna (Ohio) *Democrat* says: "We are again authorized and requested to state that Gen. GARFIELD is not, and will not be a candidate for nomination for Governor. Upon a careful consideration of the subject he believes it to be his duty to remain for the present at the post assigned him by his constituents of the Nineteenth District.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLORED HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In the twenty-sixth annual report of the "Colored Home" some facts are narrated that do not reflect credit upon the City. It would seem possible, in a metropolis so vast, so rich and prosperous as this, to take care of *all* the sufferers who might appeal to the authorities for aid; certainly such as are admitted to the regularly organized public institutions have a right to expect anything but "shirking," "apathy" and "detriment." The poorer and more needy the patients are the more do they become a normal charge upon us, and we trust, for the reputation of New-York and for the sake of the merest humanity, that such official statements as are embodied in this and other reports before us will not be needed again.

The Home is divided into four separate divisions, as follows: "Home for the Aged and Indigent," "Hospital," "Lying-in Department" and "Nursery."

Of these, the hospital has admitted to it during the year as many inmates as all the others combined. Although the diseases under treatment are chiefly of a chronic nature, the patients are generally so enfeebled by dissipation and exposure as to require more careful nursing and more expensive medicines than are usually required in the management of acute affections. Many of the patients are also in the declining stage of disease before presenting themselves for treatment. The general condition of the institution justly reflects great credit upon the managers, who have been unceasing in their efforts, and are ever ready to aid the physician to the extent of their means. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that their funds are insufficient to meet the necessary demands of the hospital.

The usual diet of the inmates is as follows: Bread and coffee for breakfast and tea; fresh beef and vegetable soup for dinner, with the exception of one day, when a pork stew is served up. The patients have very little difference made in their diet—the most needy receiving an extra allowance of beef, rice, meal, tea, milk, &c. The nurses being poorly paid for their services, one dollar per month, and having, what appears to be, *an innate apathy toward their fellow-sufferers, too often shirk their duties, to the detriment of those over whom they are placed.* Even granting a willingness to please, it is *often impossible to select a sufficient number physically able to* perform the required duties. For this reason the patients not only suffer for want of attention, but the wards are, with the greatest difficulty, kept in a cleanly condition. It is true the majority of the patients are the subjects of disease which must ultimately terminate their life, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment and the most careful nursing: but this is no reason why the last hours of these poor sufferers should not be made at least comfortable. The Commissioners have been paying for the care of their inmates $1 per week. The care expended includes, in nearly every case, food and clothing, (the clothes of the new arrivals being so ragged or filthy as to be unfit for use,) and in at least half the cases, the addition of regular hospital treatment. The Treasurer's report shows that the Home is dependent almost entirely upon the funds thus received. How an Institution, intended to meet the every want of these afflicted people, can be supported upon such an income is a problem not easily solved. Fourteen cents per day is hardly sufficient for food alone.

In regard to the buildings, quite a doleful tale is told, and one by no means creditable to the authorities. They are said to be lacking in many *essential sanitary* respects, and are so old as to require constant repairs. The sewerage is not perfect, in consequence of the absence of a street sewer—while this latter defect adds to the unhealthiness of the neighborhood. It is, therefore, more necessary to be strict in the hygiene of the Institution. This cannot be done without sufficient means. From the first instant, the Board have increased the allowance to 15 cents per day for paupers, and 25 cents per day for patients. This will enable the managers to be somewhat more liberal, but it is still insufficient to meet the necessary expenditures. The ten thousand dollars appropriated by the last Legislature are being rapidly consumed to meet the current expenses of the Home, to the neglect of necessary improvements. During the year there were 139 deaths, of which 49 were caused by phthisis.

In this connection an interesting statement is given of the rise, progress and present condition of the

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Perhaps no institution within our limits has had more to contend with in its rise, and in its progress been subject to more vicissitudes than this. Although laboring from its very commencement under a prejudice which has materially curtailed its resources, it has steadily extended its usefulness, until in the continuous pressure of applications it becomes a question whether, considering our crowded state, the greater charity would not be to refuse further admission. Proper applicants are always received, the naked clothed, the hungry fed, and many a child whose short life has known only the misery of living, has brightened under the kindly influences of its new home.

Besides those thus admitted and provided for gratuitously, there is a large and increasing class who are entrusted to our care by a surviving parent or guardian, frequently to preserve them from contaminating street associations. These, by the weekly payment of fifty cents, are allowed to withdraw them at the age of 12. Infants under 2 we do not receive, as it would require increased attendance and extensive and complete nursery appliances, involving a larger outlay than, we believe, our resources would warrant. Still, this is a class that commends itself to our sympathy, and under more prosperous circumstances, might command our attention.

STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution	1,442
Number of children at date of last report	216
Admitted—boys, 40; girls, 18	58
	274

The disposition made of the children as they attain the stipulated age is controlled by circumstances. Those who have been surrendered to exclusive guardianship are generally indentured to farmers, though some have been apprenticed to trades which they have followed creditably. Many are returned to guardians who have punctually paid the stipulated board, although in some instances this surrender is very reluctant, under a fear that pernicious home influences will neutralize the good carefully instilled. Occasionally a child of unusual promise is placed, through the kindness of a manager, in a school where he can pursue his studies, and eventually qualify himself for a teacher or missionary.

The school reports are satisfactory. The rudiments of instruction are generally thoroughly acquired, and comprehend most of the elementary branches.

In the higher schools a portion of time is devoted to sewing, and some of the work accomplished is very creditable. The older boys are employed in the laundry, kitchen and garden, working always under the eye of a superior. But they are not retained long enough in the institution to be of much actual service, the amount of labor accomplished by them being in the aggregate very small. Habits of industry are, however, acquired, which may be of permanent advantage. Their constitutions, in childhood especially, are inferior to the whites, and disqualify them for continuous labor, until with increasing years they acquire energy and vigor.

The general health of the institution has been excellent. Three deaths only have occurred since the last report, two of these by consumption, that insidious disease which carries off so many of this race. As much depends upon diet, it has been the care of the managers to provide as nutritious fare as circumstances will permit. In a race where the scrofulous taint is so general, this is especially necessary, and its efficacy has been proven.

Since the last report they have purchased lots situated upon Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets, at a cost of $45,000, and propose erecting a building which will meet all immediate necessities. Absence of necessary funds will prevent them from finishing it; nearly one-third will be left unpaid until a decrease in the price of material and labor, or the generosity of the public in supplying the requisite means, renders its completion practicable.

That these institutions are of great use to a class not prone to solicit outside charity is self-evident; that the public support and encouragement extended them is sadly insufficient is equally evident. The claims of the poor upon the benevolence of the rich need not be urged in this communication—a glance at the report will be quite as eloquent as an elaborate argument.

MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS.

Yesterday, at noon, a meeting was convened at the Astor House for the purpose of consulting as to the best means to be employed to advance the interests of the friends of protective trade and industry. About two hundred gentlemen from various States, and representing different branches of trade and manufacture, were present. The following call, signed by PETER COOPER, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, HENRY C. CAREY and many others, has widely circulated:

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1867.

SIR: The failure of the late Congress to adopt any adequate measures for the promotion and improvement of the interests of our domestic industry, and the zealous and persistent efforts which are being made by the friends of British free trade to mislead the public mind on this subject, dictate at once the wisdom and necessity of adopting some method by which the people generally, but especially those of the West and South, may be informed as to the facts, and instructed as to the principles which bear upon this great question, affecting, as it does, their most important interests.

An effort to accomplish this with any prospect of success can only be made by a hearty and cordial coöperation of American producers generally; and its object should be, not the promotion of any special interest nor the advancement of any particular section, but the universal enlightenment of the people, and the common welfare of the country.

The success which has, unfortunately for all engaged in agricultural, mining or manufacturing pursuits in the United States, attended the efforts of the Free Trade League for many months past, in producing a sentiment inimical to the true interests of American labor, furnishes a proof of the efficiency of the mode of operation adopted by that body, in the wide-spread distribution of popular documents through the country, while it manifests the necessity of adopting some means equally efficient to counteract the evil it is working.

Impressed with these views, we suggest the propriety of holding a Conference of the friends of American Industry, to deliberate upon the present condition and prospects of our material interests, and to decide upon some method of arousing public attention to this subject, bearing in mind, especially, the necessity of exhibiting the important bearing of the question on the agricultural welfare of the country, and the identity of the interest of all classes of the people (in every department of industry) in promoting American production.

We take the liberty, respectfully, of inviting you to such a Conference, to be held at the Astor House, New-York, on Wednesday, May 8, 1867, and, in the meantime, shall be happy to receive from you any suggestions, in writing, which you may be pleased to make, and stating if your presence at the proposed meeting may be expected. Such letters should be addressed to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 80 Beekman-street, New-York.

Mr. PETER COOPER was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS and HENRY O'REILLY were chosen as Secretaries.

On taking the Chair Mr. COOPER paid a compliment to Mr. CAREY for his earnest efforts in behalf of the agricultural, mercantile, mining, and manufacturing interests of the country, and then proceeded to enunciate his views with reference to the system of protection. The object of the meeting was not to promote any special interest or advance any particular section, but to enlighten the people and promote the common welfare of the country. The necessity for a high tariff grew out of the fact that the inflation of the currency by the use of paper money and the terrible expenses of the war had so increased the prices of all property as to literally close foreign markets against a profitable sale of American products. It was to be regretted that so many wise and patriotic men should seem to think we could go on buying foreign fabrics and leave our own good raw material unused and our own labor unemployed. It would be proper to arouse the attention of the people to the necessity for the adoption of measures that will guard against the possibility of repudiating the national debt by keeping alive and active all the energies of the country.

The Secretary then read letters from Chief-Justice CHASE, Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania; Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Hon. JOHN COVODE and Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, all of which expressed the sympathy of the authors in the objects of the meeting.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Mayor MORTON MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia; Hon. D. J. MORRILL; Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD; Hon. LORENZO SHERWOOD; JOHN L. HAYS and JOHN WILLIAMS, were appointed to prepare a plan for a national organization and draft a series of resolutions. The Committee withdrew to an adjoining apartment to perform the duty assigned them.

Mr. CHARLES GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, remarked that he was an advocate of the Protectionists' policy, and was glad to meet in New-York so many friends of the cause. He did not know where so large a number of men came from, and, in order to be informed, suggested that some method should be taken whereby the States represented, and the men representing them, might be known.

At this point, by the request of the Chairman, Mr. O'REILLY read the call convening the meeting.

After some desultory remarks referring as to the manner in which the gentlemen present should give their names, occupation and places of business to the Secretary, Mr. TROWBRIDGE, an iron manufacturer, of Lake Superior, made a brief speech in which he called attention to the importance of counteracting the effect produced in the Northwest by the liberal distribution of Free-Trade pamphlets. He had labored zealously himself to inform the people of the advantages to be secured by supporting the views of the Protectionists, but found he had a difficult task to perform.

As requested, those present then handed to the Chairman their names written on cards. The list included Mr. ARCHIBALD W. CAMPBELL, of the Wheeling (West Virginia) *Intelligencer*; Mr. J. COLES, of Macon, Ga.; Mr. LORENZO SHERWOOD, of Texas, and one of the Committee on Organization; and Judge JOHN CALDWELL, of Knox County, Tennessee.

Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, on being introduced by Mr. GIBBONS, said that he represented a large manufacturing sentiment in his State, and was pleased to add that the sentiment was in favor of a protective policy. The cause had gained friends daily in that portion of the country, and he doubted not that the future would be replete with sunshine.

The Committee on Organization and Resolutions having returned, the Chairman submitted their report, which was adopted. It embraced resolutions recognizing protection as essential to the industrial interests of the country, in which the manufacturer, merchant, mechanic and farmer were alike interested. It also declared

"That one of the objects of the Association shall be to investigate the existing relations of capital and labor, and report such plans as may seem best calculated to prevent all conflict and secure that harmony of action and perfect coöperation in interests which is so necessary to the well-being of both."

Mr. MCMICHAEL remarked that the Committee thought it would be a wise course to give the Chairman power to select a Committee to report on the permanent organization of the Association. This he could do at his leisure.

Mr. COOPER stated that to choose men to represent the interests of the whole country was an embarrassing duty to perform, whereupon, on motion, it was agreed that the Committee which had just reported should coöperate with the Chairman in the task.

Mr. MCMICHAEL made a motion, which was carried, that when the meeting adjourned it should adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

On motion, Mr. FISHER HOWE was chosen temporary Treasurer. On accepting the office, he alluded to the undesirableness of the position unless funds were placed in his hands with which to meet expenses, and concluded by pledging $500 from the company which he represented.

At the suggestion of Mr. O'REILLY, Gov. PEIRPOINT, Hon. Mr. ALVORD and Mr. DAVID THOMAS were added to the Committee on Organization.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY then addressed the meeting. He said that, as regards a movement for the protection of American industry, New-York had been the most chaotic place on the continent. Elsewhere home manufacturers had a controlling voice in the forming of public opinion and politics, but in New-York the importing interest led the way. What was needed was an efficient organization here. There was not a member of Congress from this City to-day who was not a foe to protection. Books advocating the views of Free Traders were to be found in almost every bookstore in the City, while those in the interest of the Protectionists were exceedingly scarce. It was the duty of the meeting to decide what should be done. In New-York there were three thousand business houses at least which were bound to the cause, yet he did not know three persons whom he could approach as friends of the measure. It was indispensable that the gentlemen present should put their shoulders to the wheel and work to agitate the subject and effect on organization. The effort, he opined, would be a failure if the people of New-York City were not aroused to join hands in the battle against free trade.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS next spoke in favor of an immediate organization of the Association, and was followed by Mr. SHERWOOD, who suggested that, in order to form it at once, the former resolution be rescinded.

Mr. MCMICHAEL, although willing to abide by the sense of the meeting, deemed it injudicious to act hastily. It seemed to him that better measures could be adopted on reflection. It was a great work they had to accomplish, and one that would be lasting, and he hoped the meeting would not in haste adopt plans which might possibly cause regret.

Mr. GIBBONS did not favor the undoing of what been done by the meeting simply because New-York was without an organization. It was the duty of New-York to have an Association. He had been told that they could not get together such a large assemblage again, but if men could not take care of their interests then, let them go. The movement would amount to nothing if agricultural interests were not brought in. That which was done should be well done, and he would say to the citizens of New-York go to work and organize a local league.

The motion for an immediate organization was withdrawn.

Mr. GIBBONS offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the friends of American industry and labor should organize in the various towns and cities throughout the country, and report their several organizations to the national organization.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 22d of May, to hear the report of the Committee and transact other business.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, for the first time since the 18th of March, President SMITH in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. ALEXANDER SHALER as a member of the Board was received and accepted.

Mr. TWEED said he was sorry to lose Mr. SHALER as a colleague, but pleased to know that the Governor had recognized his merits by appointing him one of the Fire Commissioners.

Mr. SHOOK moved to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. SHALER'S resignation.

Mr. WILLMAN thought it better to lay the matter over, as a full Board was not present.

The motion was, however, carried, and on the first ballot Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR received seven votes, and was declared to be duly elected. His opponent, Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS, received three votes.

A petition from 13 soldiers for the local bounty of $300 was received and referred to the Volunteer Committee.

An acknowledgment was received from Judge SCRUGHAM for the courtesies extended by the Board to the Judges of the Court of Appeals during the session of the Court here.

A communication was received from the Board of Education to the effect that in addition to the appropriations made for the support of Common Schools in this City a sum of $417,348 for the purchase of sites for and the erection of school-houses, would be required.

Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, inclosing a certified copy of the County Tax Levy.

Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The following bills for construction of the new County Court-house were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron, $43,107 21.

Pay roll of laborers to April 27, $10,625 83.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

The Court at Police Headquarters.

A resolution was lately adopted by the Board of Councilmen directing the Committee on Law to inquire as to the power of the Police Commissioners to direct a Court to be held at Police Headquarters. The Committee met at noon yesterday—Councilman HARTMAN in the chair.

Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY was the only person who appeared before the Committee. He said it was a well-known principle of law that the Common Council alone had the power to authorize an increase or decrease of the number of Police Courts in this City, and they have alone the power to designate the places for holding the Police and District Courts. He admitted that the Civil Justices have the right to entertain criminal complaints, the power to commit and also to hold to bail, but he held that the law forbids any Commission created by the Legislature to establish a Police Court. In regard to Police Court Clerks, the Judge read the following provision from the Revised Code of 1859:

"Every Clerk hereafter appointed shall, before he enters on the performance of his duty, execute and file with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with two or more sufficient securities, to be approved by the Mayor or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, (such approval to be indorsed thereon,) to the effect that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and pay into the City Treasury all moneys he may receive belonging to the City."

He would like to know whether this provision of the law had been complied with, and he hoped that the Committee would call on Judge BULL and his Clerk, REILLY, at Police Headquarters, and ascertain what disposition had been made of the fines received since the Court was opened. He had hoped Judge SHANDLEY would have been present at this meeting, and given his opinion on the subject.

Councilman HARTMAN—Judge CONNOLLY, should the Police Court clerks qualify before the Mayor, and also give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty?

The Judge—Yes, Sir, according to the law.

The Chairman of the Committee intimated that they had all the evidence they desired, but at the request of Judge CONNOLLY they adjourned to noon on Friday next.

Railroad Convention.

A Convention representing most of the railroads of the United States met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

Thirty-nine delegates were present. Mr. J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, acted as President.

The subject of demanding a higher rate of compensation for carrying the United States Mail was discussed at considerable length. It was stated that the rates of compensation to the different railroads for mail service varies considerably, and that mail matter is now carried at much lower rates than express matter.

The Convention adjourned without coming to any decision on the resolution, and will reassemble this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BONDED WAREHOUSE BURGLARS.—During the interval between Saturday night and Monday morning a gang of burglars gained an entrance to the United States bonded warehouse of EDWARD TINDALE, No. 324 Greenwich street, where they remained several hours engaged in packing up $3,000 worth of silks and examining the goods stored in the premises. They became alarmed at length and made their escape by a rear window leading into an open lot on Duane-street, abandoning their plunder, which was found near the front door all ready for transportation. Valuable goods of all descriptions were scattered about the upper floors and cases broken at random. A few months ago this same warehouse was entered by burglars and robbed of $3,000 worth of valuable goods, a portion of which was recovered and the thieves arrested though not convicted. It seems strange that these thieves could have remained on the premises so long without discovery by the Fifth Ward Police.

RIVER PIRATE SHOT.—At an early hour yesterday morning EDWARD DOWDICAN, employed by PETER CALKINS, of No. 415 West-street, to keep watch on board the schooner *Margaret Mabie*, lying at the foot of Perry-street, North River, saw a yawl containing three river thieves approach the vessel. One of the men came on board, and discovering DOWDICAN, retreated to the boat, which was shoved off. The watchman endeavored to stop them, but did not succeed, so he fired three shots from his revolver, one of the bullets taking effect in the body of the intruder, as he fell in the boat or the river, though which, could not be ascertained. Officer FISCHER, of the Ninth Precinct, took DOWDICAN to the Station-house, where Capt. SEBRING heard his statement and sent him back to the schooner. No further trace of the thieves could be obtained.

A MISSING MERCHANT FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of Mr. JAMES L. SMITH, a Peekskill merchant, were found yesterday floating in the dock foot of Charlton-street, North River, by JAMES MADIGAN, of No. 101 Charlton-street. Mr. SMITH left his home on the 6th of April to buy goods in this City. On the 8th he was seen on the corner of Hudson and Spring streets, partially intoxicated, since which time he has been missing. A reward of $500 was offered by his relatives for the recovery of his body. The watch and pocket-book of deceased were gone, but $79 in loose bills were found in one of the pockets. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day, after which the remains will be removed to Peekskill.

LARCENY OF DIAMONDS.—Early yesterday afternoon, three young men, names unknown, entered the jewelry-store of Messrs. SILCOCKS & COOLEY, on the second floor of No. 14 Maiden-lane, and asked to look at the goods; a large assortment was exhibited but they finally left the store without making any purchases. Soon after their departure the clerks discovered that a box of unset diamonds had been stolen. The case contained some splendid gems, ranging from one to two carats each, and their aggregate value is estimated at $2,500. The Police have been notified.

DISHONEST EXPRESS MESSENGER.—HENRY WINTERS, a young man employed as messenger by the Empire City Express Company, was given several packages of money on Tuesday, for delivery. He started with his horse and wagon, and delivered all of the packages except one containing $1,600, which he was to deliver at a store in Third-avenue. He drove up to a corner near by and left the wagon in charge of the boy, going off as though he intended to deliver the package. No trace has been found of him since, and the Police have been duly informed of the fact.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. The Committee on Discipline reported that the number of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies during April was fifty-two. The President announced the standing committees of the Board as follows: Appointments—Commissioners Shaler, Abbe, Myers, Wilson and Galway. Discipline—Shaler, Myers and Wilson. Supplies—Abbe, Shaler and Wilson. Apparatus—Wilson and Galway. Finance—Myers and Shaler. Telegraph—Myers and Abbe. Buildings—Galway and Myers. Hose—Galway and Wilson. After which the Board adjourned.

LIFE-SAVING COMMISSION.—The Commission on Life-saving Inventions met yesterday morning, in their rooms, at Wall-street. As stated in yesterday's TIMES, the Commission, after a brief session to hear correspondence, adjourned to the rooms No. 23 Pine-street, where, in executive session, they began their investigation of the individual claims of the different inventors. The proceedings in executive session cannot reach the public until after the report has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and printed.

POOR PRACTICE.—JOSEPH BECK, residing in Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, determined on Tuesday night to rid himself of the superabundant feline population, by shooting the cats assembled in his yard. Instead of doing so the bullets struck JULIA O'BRIEN and MARY CRONIN, who live in a miserable shanty close by. Yesterday officer BUSH, of the Nineteenth Precinct, found both of these women in a state of gross intoxication, and nobody taking care of them. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital by order of Police Surgeon PURDY.

ARREST OF NEW-JERSEY BURGLARS.—JOHN JOCK and LEWIS FRANK, both well-known thieves and burglars, were arrested on Tuesday night by Officers SCOTT and JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice DEAN, of Newark, N. J., they being accused of robbing the residences of Mrs. JOHN OSBORNE and others at Belleville, N. J. Several other complaints for burglary are also pending against them. They were taken to Newark by the Police of that city.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION SOCIAL REUNION.—The Congregational Union will hold its fourteenth social reunion to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. As usual, the exercises will consist of short addresses by popular speakers, among whom will be President HOPKINS, Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., who, having spent the past year in traveling in Europe, may be expected to contribute interesting facts relative to the ecclesiastical condition of that country.

SIGN BLOWN DOWN.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a large sign in front of the store of Messrs. JANSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI, No. 68 Broad-street, fell down, being loosened by the wind. In thus falling it struck JOSEPH CETE, of No. 48 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, and BENJAMIN PRICE, of No. 59 Broad-street. Both men were severely injured in their heads and were taken home.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CASE.—The case of MATTHEW HENDERSON was called again for examination yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but owing to the absence of one of the counsel for the defence, Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., who appeared for the people, agreed to the further postponement of the case until Saturday next, when the investigation will positively go on.

THE NEW ATHENS ROUTE.—All arrangements for the running of this route are perfected, and the line goes into operation Monday next, the 13th. Passengers for the West, over the New-York Central Railroad, and the North, over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, will take the People's Line of steamers to Athens, and, after a breakfast on the boat, take the cars to their destination.

STRIKE OF STABLEMEN.—The stablemen employed on the Seventh-avenue Railroad line have struck for higher wages. They have been receiving $12 25 per week, but demand $14. The officers of the Company addressed the men and endeavored to persuade them to return to work, but ineffectually. Other men have now been employed in place of the strikers.

EXHIBITION OF A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—At the Battery Barracks, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Chief Engineer DECKER will give an exhibition of the capacities of a new fire annihilator, of which the public have already heard something. The underwriters, Fire Commissioners, Mayor and other officers will be present.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday night, Mrs. CATHARINE, a native of Germany, and 33 years of age, who was the proprietress of a disreputable saloon in the basement of No. 133 Greenwich-street, was seized with sudden illness and died before a physician could be summoned. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

THE POST-OFFICE.—Since the 1st inst., the regulations at the Post-office requiring the exhibition of the box ticket have been rigidly enforced. The numerous embezzlements by boys of the letters of merchants and others, have rendered the regulation necessary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Smith, J. J.

—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
69—Smith vs. Lippincott.
212—Billerwell vs. Hill.
74—Beanes vs. The Columbian Fire Insurance Company.
76—Howe vs. Savory and another.
77—Jones vs. Butler.
78—Cohn vs. Raphael.
79—Angevine vs. Angevine, &c.
80—McCready vs. Brewster et al.
81—O'Brien vs. Burris.
82—Anthony vs. Sears.
83—Barclay, &c., vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.

Nos.
84—McDougall vs. Walling.
85—Montague vs. Conway.
86—Homans vs. Amerman.
87—Oliphant vs. Atlantic Nav. Co. et al.
88—The Same vs. The Same.
89—Powers vs. Shepard.
90—King vs. Talbot et al.
91—Boband vs. Leahy.
92—Sterling vs. Jaudon.
93—Lamont vs. Baetjer.
65—De Barre vs. Livingston.
95—Aspinwall vs. Morgan.
56—Simpkins vs. Low.
96—Bartlett vs. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I. Held by Miller, J.

Nos.
951—Waring vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1081—Crooker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island RR. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
925—Donohue vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. Railroad Co.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.

Nos.
1767—Hewitt vs. Miller.
703—Pierce vs. Pike.
758—Thomson vs. Bell.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
1297—Manvell vs. Hoedrege.
541—Kienated vs. Clerke.
1445—Meyer vs. Marie.
1433—Gordon vs. Linderman.
1365—Adler vs. Bruner.
891—Kuylar vs. Jenkins.
721—McClellan vs. Buckman.
1345—Clark vs. Hardwick.

Part II. Held by G. G. Barnard, J.

Nos.
1190—Sargent vs. McIlvaine.
1272—Palmer vs. Foster.
1162—Tappen vs. Mayor.
588—Jaudon vs. Read.
838—Winans vs. Walker.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.
772—Dart, &c., vs. Broadwell.
1044—Wild vs. Hexter.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
2812—Hutton vs. Trask, Jr.
610—Grannis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
956—Peck vs. Bailey.
966—Saeb vs. Steiner.
1420—Kayser vs. Blun.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
648—Lockwood vs. Olives.
1132—Smith vs. Lee.
756—Goodwin vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
224—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
1276—Brayer vs. Fisher.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held in the basement of the New Courthouse by Wells, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.
9—Camp vs. Norton.

Nos.
20—Pike et al. vs. Orcutt.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
128—Loring vs. Hay.
129—Coggill vs. McAloney.
160—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Howland.
161—Kip vs. Voorhis.
162—The Shaler and Hall Quarry Co vs. Crane.
163—Seeley vs. Wright.
164—Lotimer vs. Hatch.
165—The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Co. vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
166—Waterbury vs. The Dry Dock R. R. Co.
167—Whit[illegible] vs. Howard.
168—Woodruff vs. Pearce.
169—Wiley vs. Shaffer.
170—Johnston vs. Con. Silver Mining Co.
171—Gillick vs. Gillick.
172—Bemish vs. Woodbridge.
173—Beaney vs. Morton.
174—Odell vs. Martin.
175—Murphy vs. Girse.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
21—Salomon vs. Spalding.
50—Burnell vs. Holmes.
103—Murphy vs. Gross.
104—Same vs. Murphy.
123—Myrick vs. Zeawick.
131—Stracher vs. Vanderbilt.

Nos.
132—Same vs. Same.
133—Pecker vs. Same.
134—Same vs. Same.
1[illegible]6—Morgan vs. Flaring.
150—Honan vs. Chapman.

The call commences at No. 140—Shaw vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, J.

Nos.
3215—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
3216—Same vs. Same.
2999—Armstrong vs. Stevens.
3231—Burgess vs. Eighth-av. R. R. Co.
1193—Amsinck et al. vs. Foster.
2907—Compton vs. Read.
2961—Sinclair vs. Mixer et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2541—Powers vs. Underwood et al.

Nos.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3245—Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson et al.
2469—Brink vs. N. E. Fire Ins. Co.
1975—Matthews vs. Spaulding.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.
1984—Goodridge et al. vs. Nat. Fire. Ins. Co.
3219—Wheeler vs. Garcia.
2994—Shafer vs. Grust.
3153—Magnus et al. vs. Fricehet.
1428—Fogerty vs. Andenreid.
2324—Cost vs. Janes.
1274—Stuyvesant Ins. Go. vs. Smith.
2894—Kinney vs. Osborne.

Nos.
2674—Hyams et al. vs. Howard.
1452—Newton vs. Hicks.
2040—Ketchum vs. The Mayor.
2958—Glover vs. Christiansen.
1490—Baltz vs. Gudman.
1540—Conner vs. Williams.
3154—Goodyear et al. vs. Brooks.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I—Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
426—Dung vs. Parker.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly.
496—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Church.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
1150—McBride vs. Durnan.
288—Transatlantique vs. Wactjen.
694—Sinclair vs. Allaire.
638—Galvin vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1196—Rothschild vs. Keller.
523—Dennis vs. Kearney.
186—Bonninger vs. Kutruff.
285—Allen vs. Martin.
573—National City Bank vs. Schenck.
536—Kogh vs. Cormack.
663—Wenle vs. Sands.
639—Evans vs. Skelly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
52—Mosely vs. Cohn.
43—Gibbs vs. Taylor.
38—Decker vs. Teets.
—Detmold vs. Heilman.
—Kenyon vs. Hardy.
47—Ellison vs. Raphael.
48—Beatty vs. Bernholz.
49—Willis vs. Rodefelt.
50—Farrell vs. Daly.
51—McElroy vs. McCabe.
52—Stagg vs. Braun.

Nos.
53—Hunter vs. Eilan.
54—Anstatt vs. Bernbe.
55—Curtis vs. Wardsworth.
56—Hartford vs. Bucker.
57—Davison vs. Central Park N. & E. Railroad Co.
58—Cozens vs. Speight.
59—Groh vs. Hernbuch.
60—Gilsey vs. Marlow.
61—O'Brien vs. Bulon.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 8.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT AGAIN IN COURT.

Develin vs. Hope et al.—This action, commenced sometime ago, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, under the following circumstances: Mr. Cyrus Curtiss was appointed a receiver, and in the order appointing him there was a provision inserted whereby he was authorized to receive the money due on the contract, and empowering him to sue for and collect any and all damages sustained by reason of the non-performance of the contract. Mr. Curtiss, as receiver, never took any proceedings under this clause, and Mr. Develin subsequently commenced an action in the Court of Common Pleas, in which he claimed $100,000 damages for a breach of the agreement. A referee was appointed in that action to hear and decide the issues involved. The Corporation Counsel then procured a stay of proceedings on the ground that the Receiver was the only person entitled to bring such an action. Subsequently to the issuing of this latter order Mr. Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, issued an order directing that portion of the order which authorized the Receiver to bring the suit for damages be stricken out. The motion yesterday was to set aside this order of Judge Leonard's, or at least that portion of it which authorized the Receiver to bring suit for damages. The decision of the Court was reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—MAY 8.

Before Justice Barnard.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING JURORS.

On Monday last the Sheriff returned the names of 100 men, who had been summoned to serve as jurors in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., for the present term. One hundred is the usual number summoned for any particular branch of the Court, but in this instance only nine available men could be secured, and that not being equal to one full panel, no cause could be tried. Court, lawyers, litigants, witnesses, &c., were delayed. The Judge had no alternative but to order an extra panel of 150.

and adjourn the Court to Wednesday (yesterday.) The Sheriff in the meantime summoned 150 men. The majority of them came into Court yesterday morning, but out of that number only 18 good and lawful men could be obtained. Some were lame, some were blind, some were deaf, and a large number of them could not understand the English language. They consisted of Germans, Prussians, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, &c. The Judge evidently became disgusted with this state of things, and intimated that the officer whose duty it is to provide good and lawful men for jury duty ought not to summon all the cripples and foreigners in New-York for that service. He concluded his remarks by imposing a fine of $25 a day on each and every one of the non-attendants. Hence it appears that out of the 250 men summoned by the Sheriff for this branch alone only twenty-seven are available for jury duty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE PROSPECT PARK REPORT.

The matter of the report of the Prospect Park Commissioners came up in the Supreme Court yesterday morning on the motion of Mr. Taylor, counsel for the Commissioners, who moved for the confirmation by the Court of the Commissioners' report. Judge Lott, H. A. Murphy, P. S. Crooke and others appeared on behalf of various parties opposed to the confirmation of the report.

Mr. Murphy objected on the ground that the public notice required by the statute had not been given.

After a brief argument the Court ruled the objection to be well taken, and directed the report to be filed and ten days' notice to be given.

The other points in the case will be argued on the 20th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

BUILDING CONTRACTS — FULL PERFORMANCE REQUIRED.

George K. Chase vs. *Hogan's Executors.*—This case commenced ten years ago, after repeated trials, has been substantially decided in favor of the defendants by the General Term.

The defendant, in 1856, sold the plaintiff a lot on Thirty-ninth-street, with a building loan. When the building erected was finished the plaintiff was to have a deed; if he neglected to prosecute the work for ten days the defendant was entitled to insist on the immediate payment of his advances, and was authorized to sell at public or private sale all the interest of the plaintiff in the premises, on giving ten days' notice, in writing, of his intention; the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the payment of the defendant's advances, and the surplus to the plaintiff. The work was suspended for several months; the defendant gave the notice of sale and became the purchaser. The plaintiff commenced an action for a specific performance of the contract, on the trial excuses himself from proceeding with the work on account of the severity of the weather.

The plaintiff has had judgment several times in his favor, which have been as frequently reversed on appeal by defendants—on the last reversal Judge Jones, (all the Judges concurring,) decided that the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover in any event in the case as made by him. That the defendant Hogan in his time complied with the terms of the contract, and that it was optional with him to buy or not, on the sale of the premises, to protect his own interest in the building; that the contract gave him the right so to do.

The opinion of Judge Jones is very elaborate and exhaustive of the subject under review, but too long for our columns—the case was reported two or three years ago.—(6 Bosworth.) After ten year's litigation, the defendants are successful in the defence first offered.

A. R. Rogers and C. A. Davison, Esq., for plaintiff; Roswell D. Hatch and E. P. Cowles, Esq., for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson and Judges Barbour and Jones.

ERROR IN ADMITTING TESTIMONY—NEW TRIAL.

The following interesting opinion by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON has just been given. It decides, so far as the Superior Court at General Term is concerned, some important principles of law and some vexed questions of practice:

Four defences were made by the answer in this case, and of course there were as many issues to be tried by the jury: First, whether a sum was paid by the defendants to the plaintiff exceeding the work actually done by him; second, whether the defendant sustained damage by the unworkmanlike and unskillful performance of such work; third, whether such work was not completed within the time agreed on; and fourth, whether the defendant sustained damage by the abandonment of such work by the plaintiff. All of such issues are presumed to have been passed upon by the jury, unless expressly withdrawn from their consideration; and every such evidence, which might influence them in deciding any of such issues improperly being illegal, should be excluded if objected to. In this case a question was put to a witness (the plaintiff, Becker) whether the price to be paid was "that of a contract for a rough job," to which the defendants' counsel objected and excepted to its admission. This question evidently might have had its effect on the jury, for even the learned Justice before whom the action was tried, remarked to them, "That the price named in the contract did not call for a very superior class of work," and the jury might have been induced to think from the admissions of the evidence, that they were authorized to determine the class of work from the price paid, and were to be governed by that. It is true the Judge, in charging the jury, confined his remarks otherwise to the question of abandonment. But he did not exclude from their consideration the other defences in the action, in determining on which the jury might have been governed by the improper evidence already admitted, as the Judge evidently was. I do not deem it necessary in this case to discuss the question whether on a motion for a new trial, or a case for misdirection of the Judge, it is essential that an exception should have been taken to his charge on the trial in the point objected to on the hearing. Although Archer vs. Hubbell (4 Wend. 514) seems to be decisive of it, in the Supreme Court, sustained as it is by People vs. Holmes, (5 Wend., 193) and Hastings vs. McKinley, (3 Code R. 10,) this Court seem in Cook vs. Hill, (3 Sandf. 341,) and Stoddard vs. Long Island Railroad Co., (5 Jo. 180,) to have held differently; but it seems also to have been governed by the consideration that upon the whole case the party succeeding was entitled to recover. But for the error in admitting the testimony in answer to the question which admission was objected to, the defendant is entitled to a new trial with costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 8.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

HOLDING A CLERK TO HIS CONTRACT.

Lord & Taylor vs. *Thos. Gregg.*—This is an action brought by the dry goods firm of Lord & Taylor, in Broadway, to recover a penalty of $5,000 from a former clerk in their employ, accruing out of his non-performance of a contract entered into in writing in May, 1864. By the terms of the contract, defendant, who was the chief clerk in the cloak and mantilla department of plaintiffs' house, bound himself to remain with the firm for two years, at a yearly salary of $4,000, or, if he should prefer, one-fifteenth of the net profits of his department in lieu of a salary. The penalty inserted in the contract for a breach thereof by either party was $5,000. Defendant left the employ of plaintiffs in September, 1865, to go into business for himself, greatly to the damage of plaintiffs, as they allege, and they now sue for the penalty attached to the non-fulfillment of the contract.

The defence is that the contract was signed under a misapprehension on the part of defendant, he supposing that he was to have 15 per cent. of the net profits instead of 1-15th, in case he should choose to take a percentage in lieu of a salary; that he signed the contract in a hurry, just on the eve of his departure for Europe, without reading it, and had previously refused to sign a contract of similar import. Defendant also claims that errors were made in footing up the profits of his department, by which they were made to appear less than they really were, for the purpose of inducing defendant to continue on a salary instead of accepting a share of the profits. The case is still on trial.

John Graham for plaintiffs; C. Shaffer for defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and Supervisors Bloom and Foran.

In this Court yesterday, Michael Donnelly, indicted with three other parties for grand larceny, in stealing on the night of the 28th of March last, a quantity of nitrate of soda, valued at $200, from the lighter *Engineer*, lying at the foot of Partition-street, was placed on trial. It appeared from the evidence that Officer Bromley, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, discovered a small boat moored under the stern of the lighter, in a manner which excited his suspicions. He watched and saw a man get into the small boat and saw a package lowered down to him. The officer ordered the man to stop, but he kept on his course. Several pistol shots were fired at him, but none took effect, and he escaped. Donnelly was arrested on the lighter by another officer. Michael McEwen, the person in charge of the lighter, was implicated with the alleged thieves, and being put on the stand testified directly to the fact of the prisoner stealing the articles with his knowledge—that he consented to the taking away the articles for $5 per bag. He said he was pretty well drunk, and did not know what he was doing. The case being given to the jury a verdict of guilty was rendered.

Roger Redding, indicted for petit larceny in stealing two barrels of flour in February last from the Columbian Stores, Atlantic Docks, was placed on trial. It appears the prisoner, in company with another man, who has since pleaded guilty to the offence, went down to the stores with a carman, put the flour on the cart, and drove off with it. John Lang, the carman who was employed by the prisoner and his companion to go to the place, testified positively that the prisoner helped to put the flour on the wagon. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Miller.

The Kane arson case, to have been tried in this Court yesterday, was, on the motion of Mr. James T. Brady, laid over until Monday.

The defence of the case of Maurice Lonergan, indicted for homicide of the degree of murder, was assigned to Mr. Kintzing, and the case will come up for trial immediately after the conclusion of the Kane case.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Augustus Lee, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John H. Smith, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Clark, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Ryan, burglary and grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 8.

By Judge Sutherland.

Wm. J. Randolph *vs.* Francis M. Bixby et al.; allowance of $250 ordered. John McKesson et al. *vs.* Alfred W. Ladd; motion granted without costs to either party. Charles Doherty *vs.* B. F. Gott et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. Edward Matthews *vs.* Charles D. Hubbard; motion granted without costs to either party. Isaac Webzlar *vs.* Leopold Wise et al.; motion granted without costs to either party. John J. Smith *vs.* Mary Thompson; motion for allowance denied.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the application of D. K. Martin, &c.; motion denied. Harriet Northrop *vs.* George W. Conkright et al.; judgment granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The time of the Court of General Sessions yesterday was chiefly given to the trial of a grand larceny case—that of Ignatz Stecki. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.

Montague Dean pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having on the 26th of April broken into the store of S. B. Lewis, at No. 411 Broadway, and stolen therefrom sixty-seven pieces of ribbon, of the value of $476. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Julius Winhold pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. On the 15th of August he went into the store of Julius Sarner, No. 13 Park-place, and stole a quantity of fur caps and collars, of the value of $300. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A TRIO OF JUVENILE THIEVES.

John Connolly and Martin Derman, two of a trio of boys who were jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty. One of them did not know how old he was; the other was 11 years of age, and the third, not yet disposed of, is 10 years old. Connolly and Derman were sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

SUSPENDED AND DISCHARGED.

John Canfield pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, having stolen from Thomas P. Wallace, No. 450 West Twenty-sixth-street, on the 21st of May, four ale casks of the value of $32. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Joseph Packard pleaded guilty of larceny of money, having, on the 12th of December, stolen from Nathan Chandler, of No. 8 Wall-street, gold coin and certificates to the amount of $10,180. He was remanded for sentence.

Jacob Duss pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny in stealing $36 from Elizabeth Schwartz, No. 107 Thompson-street, on the 2d of May. He was remanded for sentence.

ON TRIAL.

Ignatz Stecki, indicted for grand larceny of money, &c., on the charge of stealing from Flisdovado C. Farjani, on the 2d of February, jewelry and wearing apparel of the value of $600, was put on trial. Owing to the fact that most of the witnesses were Poles and unable to speak English, a great deal of time was consumed, and much extraneous matter irrelevant to the case given in evidence. The defence endeavored to show that the wife of complainant had seduced the prisoner, and that under the circumstances any transfer of property which took place between them was mutual, and that the charge of larceny was now trumped up to satisfy the injured husband that she (the wife) was a paragon of injured innocence. The case was adjourned with the Court till to-day.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Simon Budrow, George Porter—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Nicholas Holden, three cases—receiver of stolen goods.
The People *vs.* James Finnegan, James Malit, Matthew Barry, Michael Calligan—robbery, first degree.
The People *vs.* Charles A. Hamilton—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Matthew Barclay—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* William Waddell—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Mullin, Hugh McClusky, Jas. Laughlin—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Smith—burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* August Bolte—arson and burglary.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

MARTIN MCDERMOTT and THOS. CAIN, both newsboys, were arrested yesterday by Officer ROGERS, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of burglary. It appears that the accused concealed themselves in the cellar of the Belmont Hotel, No. 133 Fulton-street, on the 2d inst., where they were discovered by MARY MCBRIDE, one of the domestics. They then ran up stairs and concealed themselves until morning. Subsequently the cellar-door was found broken open, and a small amount of money was missed from a room up stairs. The domestic fully identified the prisoners, and they were held for trial.

KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.

AS ROBERT MCKINLEY, of No. 51 Oak-street, was returning home at a late hour on Tuesday night, he was assaulted by JAMES BRADY, who knocked him down and stole his watch, valued at $50. The victim shouted lustily for help, which came in the shape of Officer O'NEILL, of the Fourth Precinct, who arrested BRADY, finding the stolen watch in his possession. On being arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, the prisoner was held for trial.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

An examination in the case of CHARLES RILLING, who is charged with obtaining money from DAVID JOSEPHSON by means of false pretences, was held yesterday. The complainant stated RILLING stopped him on the 15th of December as he was selling cigars in South-street, and asked if he had a license. Upon receiving a negative answer, RILLING said he was a revenue detective, and exhibited a shield. JACOBSON then paid the prisoner $2, when he was released, and received a receipt signed CHARLES RIKER. Last Tuesday RILLING again demanded money, when the complainant caused his arrest. WM. ASHER, No. 153 Broome-street, B. BUCHARD, No. 24 Allen-street, and LOSSA LAZARUS, No. 5 Hester-street, all accused RILLING of having made the same attempt to defraud them. He was committed for trial. He is a native of New-York, 25 years of age, and claims to be a member of the Merchants' Independent Detective Force, at No 68 Broadway.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER AND RAN AWAY WITH HIS WIFE.

HENRY ZIMMER, of No. 28 Third-avenue, gave his wife $5,000, in the month of October, 1866, and made arrangements for her departure to Europe, for the purpose of buying goods. She sailed on the 27th, and was accompanied (as is alleged) by HENRY EMMLER, her husband's nephew and employe, who stole $1,000 in cash from his uncle before eloping with his wife. The precious pair were seen together at different places in Europe, where Mrs. ZIMMER still is. A few days ago EMMLER returned to New-York and was arrested yesterday by Officer DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct. On being arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was held for examination. It was stated that the accused had obtained possession of the $5,000 held by Mrs. ZIMMER and purchased goods on his own account.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

AN OLD DODGE.

On Tuesday afternoon a young man named CONRAD PLOCH, went before Justice MANSFIELD and lodged a complaint against a man named JOHN H. SCHULL, of No. 240 Broadway, who, as he alleges, represented himself as the New-York agent for the Mutual Insurance Company of New-Jersey, and engaged the complainant as general clerk, at a salary of $50 per month, at the same time requiring a deposit of $300 as a pledge of the fulfillment of the employe's part of the contract. Nearly three months have elapsed since that time, during which period PLOCH has not received a cent wages. Dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs, he demanded the return of the bonus, which was refused, and hence the arrest. The accused was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 8, 1867.

$25,000 U. S 6s.'81...C.	111½	100 N. Y. Cen	97½
370,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C'62	107⅞	200 do	97¼
50,000 U.S. 6s.5-20s.'65..		300 do	97
New issue	107⅞	400 do	97⅛
500 do......Small	107¾	200 do	97¼
7,300 do......Small	108	1000 do......s60	97
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s C'64.	105¼	20 do	97⅛
3,500 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	106⅛	1000 Erie Railroad	61⅛
26,000 do	106	700 do	61⅝
3,000 U.S.5s.10-40s..R.	99⅞	200 do	61⅜
27,000 do	99¾	500 do	61½
60,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	99⅞	700 do	61⅜
20,500 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		200 do......s60	60¾
Second Ser	106¼	200 do......s30	61⅛
10,000 do	106¼	300 do......s30	61¼
200,000 do	105⅞	500 do......b10	61½
5,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	64¾	800 do	61⅜
4,000 N.Car. St.6s	62½	900 do....2d call	61⅞
4,500 N. Car. 6s...ex-c	47	200 do	62
1,000 Brook. 6s Park L.	93	1000 Reading R....s60	103
8,000 Ga. St. 7s	73	200 do	103¾
10,000 O. & M. C	22⅝	200 do	103⅝
1,000 Erie 1st M	101	100 Alt. & T. H.	37
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	100	100 do....2d call	37¼
3,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96½	100 Erie R. Pf	72
12,000 Ill. Cen. Bs..'79.	110	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅞
3000 Chic. & N. W.S.F.	93	300 do......s15	67⅞
1000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M	100	100 do......s30	67¾
20 Bank St. of S. N. Y.	106	400 do....2d call	68¼
10 Shoe & L. Bank	111	100 Ill. Cen. R......s5	114
30 Ocean Bank	101	400 Cleve. & Pitts..b03	72¼
20 Cen. Nat. Bank	109½	200 do	72½
20 Am. Ex. Bank	112½	300 do	72¾
25 Del. & H Canal	149	16 Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	98½
50 do	149½	700 Chic & N. W. R	34½
25 do	150	200 do....2d call	35¼
400 Cum. Coal. Pr	30½	800 Chi. & N. W. Pr	60⅝
300 do	31	1500 do	60¾
100 do	30¾	600 do......s30	60⅞
150 West. U. Tel	43	400 do	60¾
100 do	42¾	100 Clev. & T	113
56 Amer. Ex. Co	65	200 Chic. & R. I	89¾
25 do	65⅛	800 do	89¾
100 Canton Co	43½	300 do......s30	89¾
110 Adams Ex. Co	62	400 do	89⅝
5 do	62¼	200 do....2d call	90
152 U. S. Express Co	65	100 do	90¼
400 Atlantic Mail	94¾	200 do......s30	90
200 do	95	100 do	90⅛
100 do.....2d call	95	700 P. F. W. & C	96
100 Bos. Water P	31	200 do......s10	96
[illegible] do.....2d call	31½	[illegible] do	96⅛
10 Pac. M S. S.Co	129¾	100 Chic. & Al	107½
10 do	129⅝	300 Mil. & St. P Pf	56½
200 do	129⅞	100 do......2d call	56
100 do......2d call	129	48 do	56¾
33 do	129⅛	100 Chic. & G. East. R.	11
100 T., W. & W. Pf	63½		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S.6s, '81. C	111¾	33 Pac. M. SS. Co	129¾
50,000 do	111⅞	120 do	129
7,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		5 N. Y. Cen. R	98¼
C.'62	107⅞	200 Erie Railroad	62⅛
7,500 do	107¾	200 do	62⅛
5,000 U. S.6s.5-20sR.'64		1500 do	62⅝
Small	105⅛	500 do......s30	62
15,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s		300 do	62⅝
C. '65	105⅞	200 M. S. & N. I.	68⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		100 Ill. Cen. R	114¼
'65, New Issue	107⅞	100 Pitts. F. W. & C	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99⅞	100 do......b10	96¼
5,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s,		700 Clev. & Pitts	73
3d Ser	105¾	300 Chic. & N.W.Pr	61⅜
100,000 do	105⅞	1000 do	61¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	64½	800 do......b10	61¼
12,000 Tenn. 6s. New	62½	300 do	61⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer	23	200 do......b10	61⅛
10,000 do	23¼	1300 do	61⅝
5,000 P..F.W.&C.2d	85	400 Chic. & R. I.....s60	90
6,000 Alt. & T. H.1st	90	200 do	90⅛
400 At. Mail SS. Co	95¼	100 do	90⅜
30 Adams Ex. Co	63	25 do	91
2 Amer. Ex. Co	65½	100 Tol., W. & W	39½
330 Wells Fargo Ex	67	100 Chic. & Alton R.s30	107½
100 Boston W. P	30¾	100 Mil. & St. P.	36

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

1200 N. Y. Cen	97⅝	500 M. So. & N. I	68⅛
2100 Erie R	62⅛	200 do......b10	68⅜
1500 do	62⅛	200 do......c	68¼
2400 do......c	62¼	300 do......b3	68¾
3300 do......s3	62¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	72⅝
600 do......b10	62⅜	500 do......b10	72⅝
800 do......b3	62⅜	200 do......c	72¾
400 do......s10	62¼	200 Chic. & N. W	35⅝
400 do......b5	62⅜	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf	61⅛
500 do......s5	62⅛	400 do......c	61¾
300 do......b15	62⅜	200 do......b30	61¼
300 Chic.. R. I. & P	90	100 do......s5	61¼
200 do......c	90	100 P., F. W. & C	96⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Wells,Fargo Ex	67	200 Reading R	103¾
300 Quicksilver	29	20,000 Ohio & M. C	23
100 West. U. Tel	42½	200 Clev. & Pitts	72⅞
100 Boston W. P	30	300 Chi. R. I. & P	90
400 N. Y. Cen	97⅝	100 do......b10	90⅛
100 do......s15	97¼	100 Hud. Riv. R	79½
100 do......c	97⅝	800 Chi. & N W	34⅜
800 Erie Railroad	61⅞	400 do	34⅞
500 do......s30	61⅛	100 do......s15	34⅜
1200 do	61⅜	100 do......c	34⅞
300 do......b10	61⅞	200 do......b3	34⅞
500 do	61⅜	100 do......s10	34⅜
200 do......b15	61⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...c	61⅛
400 do......b3	61⅜	300 do......b3	61⅜
400 M. S. & N. I	68⅛	1200 do	61⅛
600 do	68⅛	200 do......s30	61⅛
200 do......b10	68¼	100 do......c	60⅞
300 do......c	68	200 P., F. W. & C	96⅛
200 do......b3	68¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen	98	100 Hud. R. R	97
300 do	97⅝	600 Reading R	103⅞
200 do......b3	98	500 M. S. & N I	68⅛
400 Erie R	63⅛	1400 Chi. & N. W	35⅛
2200 do	63	200 do......b30	35⅜
300 do......b10	63⅛	400 do	35⅜
500 do......s3	63	200 do......b3	35⅜
300 do......s10	62⅞	100 do......s30	35¼
400 do......b5	63	200 do......b15	35⅜
[illegible] do......b30	63⅛	100 Chic. & N. W...pf.	61⅜
[illegible] Cleve. & Pitts...s10	73⅛	100 do......b30	61¾
200 do	73⅜	200 do......s15	61⅜
10,000 Ohio & M.C	22⅞	500 do	61⅜
300 Chi.. R. I. & P	90⅛	200 do......b3	61⅜
200 do......b5	90⅛	200 P., F. W. & C	96⅝
300 do	90⅛	100 do......b30	97
100 do......b15	90⅜	150 do	96⅞
200 do	90⅜		

WEDNESDAY, May 8—P. M.

In the Gold Room a firm or rather bullish feeling continues to be kept up on the unsettled political situation in Europe and the embarrassments in the Cotton trade. There is no export demand for Gold Coin, and none in very near prospects but the buyers for a rise take the chances of something turning up later in the season, either to disturb the Foreign Exchanges or to require the shipment of Gold to keep up the trade demand for Bills. There was nothing of a sensational nature in the early Cable telegrams to-day. The sales of Gold, nevertheless, continued at 137¾@138@138¼ ℘ cent. Exchange on London quiet since the Boston mail at 109¾ for standard 60-day Bills.

The Treasury purchased to-day $2,000,000 of United States 7.30 ℘ cents., due 15th August. The Gold Interest paid out is $450,000, and the Gold Customs received $300,000.

Money is in free supply to the Brokers at 5 ℘ cent. as the general rule, with exceptions at 4 ℘ cent. on Government security, and at 6 ℘ cent. on Miscellaneous collateral. The Brokers on the Stock Exchange are lending to and borrowing of each other to-day at 5 ℘ cent. The renewed bearish feeling in the Railway market has induced a large borrowing demand for Erie and other active Stocks, free of interest on the Money advanced upon them. Our readers outside of Wall-street will understand that a favorite way of selling these Stocks *short* is to sell them for immediate delivery, or within three days, and borrowing the Stocks either on interest, if Money is in demand, or free of interest if Money, as at present, is abundant.

The Public Funds of the United States were active and firm to-day, and heavy sales made of the 5-20s of 1862 at 107¾@108, and of Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, January and July interest, at 107⅝@107¾ ℘ cent. The 7.30s are in request at 106¼ for the First Series, and 105⅝@¾ for the Seconds and Thirds. The 10-40 years 5 ℘ cents. brought 99⅞ ℘ cent.

The Railway market opened under a renewal of cheap sales from last night. The downward turn in Erie influenced nearly the whole list for an hour or two after the opening of business, and prices were a fraction lower than the closing quotations of last night. The selling, however, was not very vigorous, except, perhaps, on Erie, Rock Island, the Northwests and Michigan Southern. But later in the day the reaction on Erie was from 61¼@61½ to 63 ℘ cent., and the other New-York and most of the Western Roads followed up in demand and at stiffer prices by ½@1 ℘ cent. than in the morning. The sellers against the Erie movement were quite confident of a demoralization and breakdown in the bullish interest in the Stock last night and through this forenoon, but seemed less sure of their sensation rumors before 2 o'clock. The Steamship lines were firm on Pacific and higher on Atlantic Mail. The Western Telegraph steady, at 42¾@44 ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99⅞	Northwest	35¼	35½
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	108	N. West Pref	61¼	61⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅛	Rock Island	90	90⅜
N. Y. Central	97½	98	Fort Wayne	95¾	96¾
Erie	62¼	63¼	Pacific Mail	129¼	129
Hudson	98¼	98¼	Quicksilver	29¼	29¼
Reading	103⅜	103⅞	W. U. Telegraph	42¾	42¾
Mich. Southern	68⅜	69	Mariposa Pref	19¼	20
Illinois Central	113¾	113⅝	Ohio Certificates	23	23¼
Pittsburgh	72⅜	73¼	American Gold	137⅝	138⅜
Tennessee 6s	64½	64½	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	135¾	5-20 coupon, small	105⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	132	5-20 500 & 1,000	106
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	132	5-20 cou..1865, new issue	107¾
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	111¼	Oregon half year, 1881	106
500 & 1,000. 1881	111⅞	10-40 reg	99¾
5-20 registered, 1862	106	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105¼	7 3-10 3d series	105¾
5-20 registered, 1865	105		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	64½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 5 ℘ c.,n.bds.	56½
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan,1872	100	Virginia Coupon 6s	64
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia ex c	44
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'y loan.1874	100	Virginia, new bonds	39
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'yloan,1875	100	Georgia 6s	72
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'yloan,1877	100	North Carolina 6s	62½
N.Y.5 ℘ c.B'y loan, 1874	92	North Carolina, ex c	47
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	46¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s	94
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102¾	Missouri,H. & St.Jo. 1s.	81¼
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	100	Missouri. Pac. R. R. 1s.	94⅝
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1862	100	California 7s	118⅜
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n.	82	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of North Am'a	105¼
Mechanics'	117	Hanover	114
Union	112	Irving	104
America	136	Metropolitan	125
Phenix	105	Nassau	102
Tradesmen's	143	Shoe and Leather	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	107½	Corn Exchange	118
Leather Manuf	140	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	106½
State of New-York	106	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Commerce	114½	Park	142¼
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	107	Central National	109
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	105½
Bank of the Repub	114½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92¼	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. Jo conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Tol. & W. 2d M	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	105	Gal. & Chic., Ext	98
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100¼
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M	102
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	80	Pitts.,Ft.W&Ch. 2d M	94
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85	104¾	Chic. & Alton. S. F	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	99	Chi. & A., 1st mort	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99½	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	104	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	45
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	85
Chi. B. &Q.8 ℘ c.1st M	100	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	78¼
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7℘c.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	78½
Pac.R.R's guart'd by Mo	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	108	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	100
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	73	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82		

Our attention has been called to the occasional, not to say frequent, violation of the Revenue Law in regard to stamping memoranda of sales of Stocks and Gold. The stamp tax, under the amended law of 1866, is exceedingly moderate, and ought not to be neglected or intentionally violated. The Money proceeds of sales only are taxed, not the *par* values, and the stamps required amount to only one cent on the $100. A formal memorandum, duly stamped, should accompany *every sale*, no matter by whom or for whose account the Stock is delivered, or how often the same Stock is passed from hand to hand the same day. The practice, which we learn is somewhat common, of buying on speculation for cash or on three day options, and then reselling and delivering (or making a set-off) through a third party, without stamps or the payment of the value thereof, is a clear violation of the law, subject to a heavy penalty, besides vitiating the whole transaction. Another practice of pasting one denomination of stamps over another to save room on the memorandum of sale is liable to abuse, if, indeed, it comes within the direction of the law.

The Philadelphia banks have just announced their dividends, which are here given in comparison with November of last year:

BANKS.	Capital.	DIVIDENDS. Nov.	May.	Amount.
Philadelphia National	$1,500,000	8	7	$105,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' National	2,000,000	6	6	120,000
Commercial National	810,000	5	5	40,500
Mechanics' National	800,000	6	6	48,000
N. Liberties National	500,000	10	10	50,000
Southwark National	250,000	13	8	20,000
Kensington National	250,000	12	12	30,000
Penn Town National	500,000	5	5	25,000
Western National	400,000	10	10	40,000
Manufacturers' National	570,150	6	5	28,507
Commerce National	250,000	7½	6	15,000
Girard National	1,000,000	6	6	60,000
Consolidation National	300,000	8	6	18,000
City National	400,000	6	6	24,000
Commonwealth National	237,000	5	5	11,850
Corn Exchange National	500,000	7	7	35,000
Union National	300,000	6	6	18,000
Central National	750,000	6	5	37,500
First National	1,000,000	6	6	60,000
Second National	300,000	5	5	15,000
Third National	300,000	5	5	15,000
Fourth National	225,000	5	5	11,250
Sixth National	150,000	5	5	7,500
Seventh National	250,000	5	5	12,500
National Bank of Republic, new	905,300	—	4	36,212
Total	$14,197,450			$883,819

The stoppage of payments noticed yesterday of a heavy concern in the Cotton trade carried down another firm in the same line (and also dealers in Gold and Stocks) to-day, on account of their intimate relations with and indorsements for the first-named house. Both were of reputed wealth up to the recent heavy decline in Cotton, and it is believed that their estate will liquidate without serious loss, if any, to the creditors.

A new firm of Brokers in Gold, Foreign Exchange and the Public Funds has been established by Mr. W. A. GIBSON and Mr. W. H. BEADLESTON, under the style of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & Co., at No. 50 Exchange-place. References, Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co.

Mr. WM. H. BEADLESTON, of the firm of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & Co., was to-day elected a member of the Open Board of Stock Brokers.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,651,856 18; Payments, $2,355,139 47; Customs, $300,000; Gold Notes, $391,000; Balance, $116,219,936 01.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 140 BROADWAY.

This Bank is now issuing Deposit Receipts, similar to those issued by the Union Bank of London and other European banks, and bearing *four* per cent. interest.

Parties funding or exchanging United States 7.30 notes into 5-20 bonds will be dealt with at the *best rates* of the market.

Bills on London (Baring Brothers) for sale, in amounts to suit.

All parties opening or changing their accounts with banks or bankers are invited to this bank.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2,338 bbls. Flour, 545 bags Corn Meal, 7,400 bushels Corn, 88 bushels Oats, 298 bbls. Pork, 416 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $8 62½ for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former figures, including Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15¾c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c. in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@27½c., ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,200 bales, against receipts of 677 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,305
Receipts last week	6,330
Receipts preceding week	6,953
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	302,470
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	539,978
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	240,676
Exports since Sept. 1	364,269
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	118,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,678,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,230,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	385,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to-day, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales since our last have been 11,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $11 25@$12 25: common to good Extra State at $12 45@$13 60: good to choice do., do. at $13 65@$14 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 55@$14 75 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$11 25	@12 25
Extra State	12 45	@14 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 55	@16 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 55	@14 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 80	@16 75
Extra Genesee	14 85	@16 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 65	@19 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $13 35@$15 10 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15 15@$19 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request at $14 55@$17 for extra ℘ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $8 50@$9 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $6 20@$6 25 for Jersey; $6 50 for City, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks, at $16 75@$17 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at advancing prices, especially for desirable lots of Winter, which have attracted most attention. Sales since our last, 41,500 bushels, including White Canada, $3 65; White Michigan, $3 75; No. 3 to No. 2 Spring, $2 70@$2 83, and White California, $3 60 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower. Sales since our last 78,500 bushels at $1 34½@$1 35 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 37@$1 38 do., afloat; $1 19@$1 31 for unsound to prime new Mixed Western, and $1 37 for White Southern, delivered, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in good demand and buoyant. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 84c.@87c. as extremes; State at 89c.@90c., and Canada, in bond, at 70c. ℘ bushel; sales 104,500 bushels. Barley continues dull, but steady. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, and firmer. Sales 34,000 bushels at $1 67@$1 69 for Western, and $1 73½@$1 75 for Canada, free, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in less request at $1 75@$1 85 for shipping, and $1 90@$2 10 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand and steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old, 20c.@40c.; and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been steady in price, but in less request.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@58½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale at 87½@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 85; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 36 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been lightly dealt in at 15½c.@16c. for Crude; 24½c.@27c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet since our last, opening heavily, but closing with rather more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 15 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 08 cash; $22@$22 12 for one-year old Mess; $19@19 50 for Prime, the latter rate for extra, uninspected; $22@$22 12 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon is in request and steady; sales 320 boxes at 11¼c.@11⅝c. for Short Rib; 10⅞c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11¼c. for Long Rib, and 12¾c.@17⅞c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 1870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice bring higher prices. Beef continues in demand and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 260 bbls. Tierce Beef is unaltered. Beef Hams continue quiet at $40@$41 50 ℘ bbl. Butter has been in fair demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@27c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 10c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ℘ lb	30	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb	28	@30
Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	25	@28

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ℘ lb	28	@30
Good to fine State dairies, ℘ lb	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	20	@25
Common to fair State, ℘ lb	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ℘ lb	10	@12

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies. 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies. 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	13	@14

SUGARS—Have been firm and moderately inquired for. Sales since our last 840 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 9¾c.@12¼c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 12c.@12⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 158,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11½c.; also 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton, part by steamer, at ⅛d.@9-32d. ℘ lb.; 37,500 bushels Corn at 3d. by sailing vessel, and 5½d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow at 10s. ℘ ton. For London, 82 bales Furs, by steamer, at 40s. ℘ ton. For Cronstadt and back, a bark on private terms. For Rotterdam, 800 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a brig with Petroleum on private terms. For Genoa, a bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 8.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

1 lot E. s. 5th-av., 75.6 N. 93d-st., 25.2x102.2	$7,400
1 lot N. s. 93d st., 229.8 East 5th-av. 25.6x100.8	2,300
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100.8	2,350
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100.8	2,200
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100.8	2,035
4 lots S. s. 94th st., 469 ft. E. 5th-av., 25x100.8 each	1,750
½ interest in 4 lots N. E. cor. 4th-av. and 95th-st., 25x90 each	630
⅙ interest in 6 lots N. s. 95th st., 90 ft. East 4th-av., 25x100.8	270
2 lots N. s. 118th-st., and 2 lots S. s. 119th-st., 325 ft. East 6th-av., 25x100.11 each	850

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 232 Church street, 19.11x75.3	$20,650
1 lot N. W. cor. 5th-av. and 46th st., 25.5x100	24,900
1 lot adjoining, North, on avenue, 25x100	19,050
1 lot adjoining, North, on avenue, 25x100	19,000
1 lot adjoining, North, on avenue, 25x100	19,050
1 lot adjoining, North, on avenue, 25x100	20,100
1 lot adjoining, North, on avenue, 25x100	19,000
1 lot adjoining, North, on avenue, 25x100	18,900
1 lot S. W. cor. 5th-av. and 47th-st., 25.5x100	24,000

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO: ONE AS cook and first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to go to the country with a family; understands milk and butter; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived nine years; left on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Also, a young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is capable of both. Address or call No. 189 Lexington-av., corner 27th-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; understands English and American cooking; best of City references can be given. Also, by a competent laundress; both wish to live in the same family; either city or country. Call at No. 265 7th-av., corner of West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply No. 275 6th-av.; none but a gentleman's family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD OPERATOR, EMPLOYment in a private family, by the day or week; can cut and make ladies' and gentlemen's underclothes of every description; also, children's clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, which she can take with her if required. Call at or address No. 600 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress; thoroughly understands French fluting, and her business in all its branches, and chamberwork, if required; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women—sisters—together; one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference can be given from their last employers. Call for two days at No. 143 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a highly-respectable person who is in every respect competent; has lived with the best families in this City, to whom she can refer. Call or address Mrs. C. L., No. 395 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG in the country, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would go in the country. Call for two days at No. 341 East 23d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a first-class family; understands the best cooking; has no objections to go to Newport; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 5 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing and fluting, a situation in the City or country for the Summer; does up finery in style. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, A SITuation to go to Europe as nurse, or would take charge of an invalid lady. Can be seen at, or address C. W., for one week, at her present employer's, No. 143 East 35th-st., new number.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of children; long experienced in nursing; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 Madison-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and fine washing; good reference for both; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 263 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; good City references. Apply at No. 136 East 40th-st. (new No. 210.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or week; has her own machine; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. Apply at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has ten years' best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 39 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO hire by the day with families to do house-cleaning or to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 10th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 313 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY'S MONTHLY NURSE, now disengaged, an engagement with some ladies; has first-class City reference. A note addressed to Station D, Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is a professed laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook and assistant washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 159 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a respectable female to go in the country; best of City reference given from last place. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook or housekeeper in the absence of the family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 430 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; City reference given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 237 East 18th-st., old No. 168.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; would assist in washing or take a laundress' place; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in the store, No. 147 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds. Can be seen at No. 208 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's washing; can do fluting; has City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married woman, whose milk is two weeks old; she is a Protestant, young and healthy, and can give the most unexceptionable references for respectability and honesty. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a respectable private family; she understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference; is willing to take charge of a house during the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 33d-st., from 11 to 2.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as children's nurse and seamstress; best of reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 566 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a Protestant, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Apply at No. 302 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 15th-st, in front basement, near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, one for chamberwork and waiting, the other to do housework for a small private family; both are willing and obliging; have the very best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 247 West 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in washing; understands doing up fine muslins and fluting; has lived out a good many years; has best of City reference. Call or address, for one week, No. 318 1st-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in washing and ironing; understands fluting; good City reference. Apply at No. 430 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; has the best City reference. For further particulars call at 459 6th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, &c.; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, jellies and desserts, soups, meats and game; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 7th-av., near 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class laundress; can flute and polish excellent; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 27th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families, or at her own house; can cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks, basques, gored skirts and walking dresses. Call or address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or do chamberwork or plain sewing; can do embroidery if required; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 761 8th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman, with a private family, as first-class chambermaid, washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Welsh Protestant young woman as cook; will assist in washing; has the best City reference; has lived in one family for a number of years; will go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, capable girl; is economical, willing and respectful; an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, SITUATIONS together in a private family by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mr. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as ladies' maid; is a fashionable hairdresser; will take charge of a child; has no objection to going to Europe. Address C. BARD, No. 823 Broadway, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; a family who spend the Summer in Newport preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 15th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; will assist with the washing; would go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook who thoroughly understands English, French and American pastry, breakfast bread, and desserts of all kinds, and has the best of reference. No. 208 West 16th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY OR COUNTRY, situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number recommended Protestant and other servants for the City or country; also for hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; has the very best City references from a French family. Call at No. 49 West 44th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamberwork and care of children; will go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 295½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day at No. 39 East 22d-st., where she has lived for ten years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a Protestant girl; good reference given. Call at No. 144 West 3[illegible]th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of meats, jellies, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl, in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 15th-st., in front basement, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as lady's maid; can dress hair in any style; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 206 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress, 15 years of age, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 159 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT French cook, with the best City references, in a small private family. Apply at No. 285 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a respectable female; has good City reference. Address No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter. Call for two days at No. 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to take care of children and sew. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and can give good City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress. Apply at her present employers, No. 18 Washington-square, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to mind children. Call for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 8th-av. and 11th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a valuable and competent woman as nurse; she is a Protestant and can be highly recommended from her present employer's. Apply at No. 50 East 24th-st., (new number 128,) between 9 and 1.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A situation as chambermaid or waitress for a first-class servant; she can give the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 111 West 14th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week in respectable families; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Call at No. 210 East 28th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 331 8th-av., third floor.

FAMILIES WHO WANT FEMALE SERvants will call at Mrs. BRANDEL'S Intelligence Office, No. 18 Stanton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable man of long experience in Europe and this country; can be highly recommended by last employer as to sobriety and capabilities; no objections to the country. Address A. B., No. 7 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation; his last employer sailed for Europe last Saturday; the best of reference can be given. Call at or address C., Graham's saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

TO EDITORS.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A few hours' leisure daily, in the afternoons, would like to employ the same upon a weekly journal. Can perform the duties of reporter in so far as brief chronicling is required, and from a long experience with the newspaper business would be found valuable in many respects. Should a position offer where his full time would be required, either City or country, an agreement could be effected. Address QUONDAM, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife: the man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies and all kinds of vegetables; the wife as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, preserving and pickling; best of reference. Address T. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business; is a good milker and gardener; has the very best references; country preferred; home rather than wages. Can be seen at No. 320 4th-av., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver, also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has fourteen years' of the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A MARRIED man, who has no children, a situation as farmer or gardener; can take charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Call or address W. B. G., Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., or Mr. Smyth, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man to take charge of two or three saddle horses; he has lived with a nobleman in England, and thoroughly understands the breaking in of horses to a lady's or gentleman's saddle. Call or address M. O. M., No. 210 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; can milk and do plain gardening; willing to make himself useful; can give good City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; is a single man; a careful driver; first-class City reference. Call on or address my late employer, Mr. G., No. 19 Maiden-lane, or No. 56 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman a situation as coachman and groom or to make himself useful around a place; has good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call at or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN TO take charge of a gentleman's place; understands gardening in all its branches; can give four years' reference from his last place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of reference; willing to make himself useful. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man, who understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address C. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter, by a Protestant young man; is a good servant, and has good reference; country preferred. Address a note to WILLIAM, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or cook in a private family, or assistant cook in a Summer house or hotel; best of references; willing to go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber young man as coachman and gardener, or vegetable gardener, or to make himself useful; fully competent for either; has good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH butler, a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of references given. Call on or address JACOB, No. 290 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to drive a truck; knows the City well; is a first-rate hand about horses; will make himself generally useful about the place; best of reference given from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE to go in the country; the man as gardener; understands the care of horses; the wife as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 21[illegible] West 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who understands his business in every respect; is a good, careful driver, willing and obliging, and has the best of City and country reference. Address P. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address B. W. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; can give first-class reference from his present employer; leaving his place on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at his present employer's for two days. Call or address T. H. P., 113 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS groom by one who is a good, careful driver; City or country; can show good City reference. Call or address A. H., sale stable, corner of 40th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Address K. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; no objection to City or country; good reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store; hours from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at private stable, No. 32 40th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 44th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or gardener; understands both branches thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address T. D., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman or to do the work of a small garden; would prefer going to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a young man, Protestant; has good recommendations. Apply to W. M., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A PRIVATE SITUATION BY A first-class coachman; is a Protestant and single; best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at private stable No. 96 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST and extremely temperate young man as barkeeper; first-class reference, with security; one willing to work. Address D. M. H., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man; best of reference given. Address for two days, T. G., No. 56 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; best of reference. Address, for two days, H. A. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—WANTED, A SITuation in a hotel where the services of a good cabinet maker would be useful in repairing and keeping the furniture in good order. Address E. G. E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD City references and general knowledge of business, conversant with English, French, German and Italian, a situation as clerk, interpreter or traveling agent; salary moderate. Address M. S., No. 94½ Elm-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man as clerk or porter; willing to make himself generally useful; unexceptionable reference given. Address, for two days, E. GANNON, No. 35 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS worked in dry goods, a situation in a wholesale or retail store; does not care for much salary; best of reference given. Address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits. $50 from $6, $200 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples, or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INfant nurse and seamstress; must be fully qualified for this position, and come well recommended; Protestants only may apply at No. 92 Madison-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York, a young girl to take care of a child and do light chamber-work; neat sewer preferred; a superior girl required, and will find a permanent home. Address, for three days, E. E., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A LAD FROM 12 to 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE LIBerty to inform his patrons and the public that he has taken the large and spacious buildings Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., (next block above, opposite side of the street,) where he will continue to supply them as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servant Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

EXPERIENCED BOOK CANVASSERS will find it to their advantage to call at the rooms of the London Printing and Publishing Company, No. 17 West 4th-st. near Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, SPRING-TIDE SINGING FESTIVAL.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Adelaide Ristori in her role of Elizabeth.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SHAMROCK, THE FLOWER OF ERIN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DOMBEY AND SON. John Brougham's Capt. Cuttle.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 5.4 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

MARINER'S TEMPLE,
Corner Oliver and Henry sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HELIOGRAPHORAMA.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic telegraph brings word that the Peace Conference adjourned yesterday, to meet again this morning. No particulars of their deliberations are given.

Russia is said to be rapidly concentrating troops and accumulating munitions of war in the Province of Poland.

GENERAL NEWS.

Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, has officially given his opinion respecting the lottery scheme, ostensibly in behalf of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers. The plan was agreed upon by a minority of the Board of Corporators, Generals Meade, Beaver and Pennypacker not being present. Mr. Brewster declares their action therefore to be illegal, and that even if the meeting had been legally held, the scheme proposed would be criminal unless specially authorized by law. He also says that if persisted in he shall institute legal proceedings against those concerned in it.

On Thursday night last a bold attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Marlborough, Mass. An entrance to the banking-room was gained and the burglars succeeded in striking off the iron mouldings of the safe and boring a small hole. In reaming out this hole the bit broke: as it could not be removed, it was left in the hole. This accident, it is supposed, defeated the plan of robbery.

Two men, named Henry Breene and John Casey, got into a quarrel at Waterbury, Conn., on Tuesday, over the collection of rent money due the latter for the occupation by the former of a dwelling-house. From high words the parties came to blows, which resulted in Breene's seizing an axe and striking Casey upon the head and crushing his skull and inflicting other horrible wounds from which he died. Breene then made his escape.

There was quite an excitement in Cleveland on Sunday over the hauling down by a number of Irishmen, calling themselves Fenians, of an English flag flying from the Toronto schooner *Elk*. The Tara Circle Fenian Brotherhood met on Monday evening and denounced the act as "foolish and insane," and Collector Garniss promptly sent an explanation of the affair to Washington.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives some statistics of the corporations in that city. The whole number of cotton-mills is 10; woolen ditto, 4; cotton spindles, 206,260; females employed in the factories, 3,300; males ditto, 1,457; value of goods manufactured year ending April 1, $33,750,000; amount of internal revenue taxes paid, $1,495,532 89.

The State sheep-breeders' and wool-growers' third annual fair opened at Auburn on Wednesday. Many prominent exhibitors of this and other States are present with the finest specimens of sheep. The prevalence of a severe rain-storm, however, seriously interfered with the attendance of spectators. The show is a fine one, and fair weather would bring a crowd to the exhibition.

Three boys, named respectively Henry Fitch, Arthur Bennett and Thomas Quirk, sons of respectable citizens of Rochester, were detected on Tuesday in committing a burglary, and were arrested. They confess to having committed numerous burglaries lately. They were all sent to the House of Refuge.

Quarrying for the bridge over the Ohio River at Louisville has been commenced. The stone work to be done consists of two abutments, each eighty feet high, and thirteen piers, each from 120 to 140 feet in height. The engineer promises that the bridge shall be ready for use by Jan. 1, 1870.

Rev. Drs. Fairburn, Denham and Hall, and Rev. Mr. Wells, a Scotch and Irish Presbyterian delegation, received a formal welcome in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening at Dr. Wylie's church. They start immediately upon a tour through the principal cities of the Union.

Thomas Gebhart was taken from the jail in Taylor County, Ky., on Monday night, and hung to a tree by a mob. The reason given for this summary proceeding was that Gebhart was a murderer, a pest to society, and that there was little prospect of his being legally executed.

Paymaster J. D. Gibson, of the navy, has been relieved from duty at New-York, and appointed Fleet-Paymaster of the South Atlantic Squadron. Col. Gibson is an old resident of Brooklyn, and has been on duty in that city and New-York for the past six years.

William Loyd Garrison sailed for Europe yesterday from Boston in the steamship *Cuba*. A number of friends accompanied him on board the ship, and he was informed that $30,000 had been collected and placed to his credit in partial recognition of his services in the anti-slavery cause.

The Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, of Maine, will, it is said, discontinue work during the present week, on account of the dullness of sales, low prices of goods, high prices of wool, &c. About ninety hands are employed in the mill.

The steamer *Grecian* was sunk on Wednesday while trying to shoot the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River. She was run upon a sand-bank, where she lies submerged to her main deck. The passengers were taken off in safety.

Daniel Morey, of Mansfield, Mass., who was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction for violation of the liquor law, has been pardoned by Gov. Bullock.

It is reported that in some sections of this State the peach blossoms have been so badly frozen by the recent cold weather as to cause them to fall from the trees.

A young man named Jerome Bauer, while hunting in Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, on Tuesday, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

A decision just rendered at Nelson Court, Va., in the case of London's heirs *vs.* Gilmer, declares void a sale of property made for Confederate funds.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a late hour on Tuesday, Judge Barnard granted a peremptory *mandamus* in the case of Wood *vs.* The Mayor, &c., to compel Comptroller Connolly to execute the ten years' lease of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street. The opinion given by Judge Barnard on dissolving the injunction was published in the Times on Tuesday. By the terms of the *mandamus*, the Comptroller was directed to execute the lease yesterday, or in default, be punished for contempt. Soon after the opening of the Chambers yesterday morning, an application was made to Judge Sutherland, in behalf of the Comptroller, for an order to show cause why this *mandamus* should not be vacated. The Judge granted the order, and made it returnable at an early day.

The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York yesterday returned to the Circuit Court, Part II., held by Judge Barnard, 150 jurors' names, that being the number of an extra panel ordered by the Court on Monday last. Of these 150, only 18 were found to be available jurors. Some were lame, some were blind, some were deaf, and a very large proportion of them were foreigners, with unpronounceable names, who swore most positively they could not understand the English language. The presiding Judge said that the official having charge of the matter ought not to select all the lame, halt, deaf and blind in New-York to discharge the duty of jurors; and he concluded his remarks by imposing a fine of $25 a day upon each and every non-attendant.

The National Temperance and Publication Society celebrated its second anniversary yesterday, in this City. A business meeting was held in the morning at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton-street, corner of William. In the evening, a very large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, at which Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Addresses were made by the President, Revs. T. L. Cuyler and Mark Hopkins, and Wendell Phillips, Esq.

The Universal Peace Society commenced the celebration of its first anniversary at Masonic Hall yesterday. Three sessions were held in the morning, afternoon and evening, at each of which resolutions tending to hasten the establishment of universal peace were read, and a lengthy discussion as to the most efficacious measures by which to achieve the objects of the Association took place. The celebration of the anniversary will be continued and concluded to-day.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday elected Mr. Joseph B. Taylor to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Gen. Shaler. A communication was received from the Board of Education, stating that $417,348 will be required by the Board for the purchase of sites for and erection of school-houses. A copy of the County tax levy was received from the Comptroller. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Yesterday a meeting of gentlemen in favor of a protective tariff was held at the Astor House. Among those present were Peter Cooper, who was appointed Chairman, Hon. John Covode, Horace Greeley and several others, representing various branches of industry in several States. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing the sense of the meeting.

The Anti-Slavery Society met again yesterday. The resolutions offered at the previous meeting were adopted, with the exception of the one expressing confidence in the Republican Party. Mr. Wendell Phillips and most of the former officers of the Society were reëlected, and the Society then adjourned.

Mons. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, delivered a lecture last evening before a select audience of ladies and gentlemen, who assembled by invitation at the rooms of the Traveler's Club, in Fifth-avenue. Public lectures will soon be given by Mons. Du Chaillu, on his explorations of the interior of Africa.

An enthusiastic and interesting meeting of workingmen, under the auspices of the Coöperative Building Society, was held at John W. Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, last evening. The membership was increased from 107 to 140 during the evening.

A Convention representing nearly all the railroads of the United States met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday afternoon. The object of the Convention is for the interchange of views on general railroad interests, the postal service and the transmission of express matter.

The forty-first anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was celebrated last evening at Steinway Hall. Its affairs are in a prosperous condition, a considerable balance remaining in the Treasury.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to inquire into the power of the Police Commissioners to establish a Court at Police Headquarters, met yesterday, but arrived at no decision on the subject.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Montague Dean was sent to the State Prison for four years for committing burglary, and Julius Winhold, for grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The forty-first anniversary of the American Tract Society, was held in Steinway Hall yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Riley, Rev. Dr. Budington and others.

A moderate business was reported in produce and merchandise yesterday at firmer prices, for flour, wheat, rye, oats and tallow, and lower rates for corn and pork. Freights were less active, with 601 vessels of all classes in port.

The Wood Leases.

We have been and still are watching, with a good deal of interest, the movements of the public authorities in the case of Fernando Wood's leases. The Mayor and Common Council leased certain rooms of Wood for ten years, for the use of certain public officers. The officers assert that they do not want them, and cannot use them, as they are utterly unfit for their purposes. Everybody admits that the price to be paid, $21,000 a year, is enormously exorbitant—two or three times what they are worth. When the Court-house is finished they will not be needed at all. It is asserted, on high authority, that the Mayor and Common Council were bribed to make the bargain, and none of these allegations have been seriously questioned in any responsible quarter.

So flagrant was the whole transaction, that Judge Barnard issued an injunction forbidding the Comptroller from giving it his sanction. He has now dissolved that injunction and issued a mandamus commanding the Comptroller to sanction it. And another Judge has ordered a stay of proceedings. So the case stands.

Now we are curious to see whether there is any possible way by which the City of New-York can protect itself against such an open, deliberate, transparent attempt to rob its treasury of something over $200,000. If the rooms were worth the sum claimed, Wood would not hesitate to put them in the market. Rents are far higher now than they were when the alleged lease was made. Yet he prefers all the cost and risk of a long law-suit, rather than rent his rooms at their real value. This fact proves that *he* knows the City is to be made the victim of a sharp, and probably a corrupt, bargain.

The right or wrong of the transaction, its honesty or dishonesty, its justice or injustice, evidently have nothing to do with the case; they certainly have nothing to do with Mr. Wood's tenacity in pressing his claim. He has the "bond," and whether it is just or not,—whether he got it honestly or not,—has nothing to do with its enforcement. We think it more than probable that the City is utterly helpless, in the hands of the confederates who have thus combined to plunder it. We beg those journals which deplore the restrictions upon the popular will in this City to remember that the Mayor and Common Council are elected by the people.

Encroachments of Military Power in the South.

The authority of Brigadier-Generals is fast making itself a reality at the South. The reasonable interpretation of the intent of the Reconstruction Act is, that military power shall be absolute in all that pertains to the purposes comprehended within the law, *but no further*. It is, in fact, merely the agency created for working the machinery of the law, with a view to the reorganization of civil authority, and for meeting possible emergencies arising out of the present provisional arrangements. The duty of the military commander, as we understand it, is to rectify wrongs and errors of omission or commission perpetrated by existing local authority. Apart from these contingencies, his functions would seem to be restricted to whatever may be necessary to the execution of the plan of Congress as embodied in the law.

Under a rigid adherence to this construction of military duty, perhaps Gen. Sheridan's removal of Mayor Monroe and other obnoxious officials might not have admitted of justification. It was an exercise of power which comes properly into play only when provisional functionaries seek to annul or circumvent the law. In this particular case, however, the proceeding elicited little criticism because of the notoriously bad record of the officials removed. Gen. Sheridan is held justified on the ground that their positions would unquestionably be used adversely to the law.

The orders of Gen. Sickles, altering the civil and criminal codes of North and South Carolina, were of a more doubtful character. To the extent that local statutes conflicted with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act, the General's interference may have been necessary. But there is nothing that we know of in that act or in the Reconstruction Act which, in letter or spirit, warrants a commanding officer to say what offences shall be felonies, or how offences shall be punished; or which, by any process of reasoning, can be made to justify interference with the claims of creditors, or the disposition to be made of property subject to liens. And yet the orders, although extraordinary and on their face unlawful, called forth no protest from the communities concerned, and only exceptional condemnation from the Press of the country. In the Carolinas and throughout the Southern States there has been an evident desire to judge the orders charitably—to attribute their promulgation to peculiar local circumstances best understood by the Commanders of the districts, and in some degree also to a humane desire to mitigate the penalties of poverty, so far as these may be affected by the operation of law.

In Virginia, military authority has manifested itself in forms that are wholly inexcusable. The order of Gen. Wilcox forbidding a fellow who has neither character nor talent to deliver a lecture on "Southern Chivalry" was the result of consummate official folly. Gen. Schofield's "warning" to the Richmond *Times* was equally arbitrary and unwise. Neither is susceptible of palliation nor defence. It would be as sagacious to command donkeys not to bray as to prohibit Pollard from indulging in rant and nonsense at street-corners or in any room that he may hire for the occasion. What Pollard might say could harm nobody; when he does anything contrary to law the law will be quite sufficient for its own vindication. Until the civil law fails Gen. Wilcox has no right to meddle. So again with regard to Gen. Schofield and the Richmond newspaper. The establishment of a censorship is simply usurpation, and a usurpation which challenges the judgment of every man who values freedom of speech and the Press. For our Richmond namesake, though hostile to the Reconstruction Law, has not transcended its right, and the right of every man, to comment upon both the law and its administration.

The Southern Press, indeed, is entitled to a great deal of credit for the moderation of its tone, and for its prevailing inclination to deal fairly with the momentous problem which is now undergoing solution. Here and there a rabid rebel sheet may be found, but the number throughout the South is so small as to be unworthy of notice. The greater number of journals published in that section are pursuing a course which cannot be too highly praised. They may not applaud the law on its merits, but they counsel compliance with its requirements, and are earnest in their desire to get back to the full fellowship of the Union. Of few can this be said more justly than of the *Times* and *Picayune*, of New-Orleans, which, according to a statement in circulation, have been "unofficially warned" touching their articles on the Reconstruction Act. The statement is scarcely credible, so temperate and withal so sensible have been the observations and recommendations of both the journals named since the passage of the law. The proceeding of Gen. Schofield at Richmond, however, renders possible the exercise of the censor's authority at New-Orleans, though from this wrong we trust Gen. Sheridan's good sense will preserve him.

Still another encroachment is reported from Texas. An order issued by Gen. Griffin excludes from the juries of the State all citizens who may have directly or indirectly aided the rebellion. Henceforward, Gen. Griffin decrees, the test oath shall be applied to jurors, and only they who can take it shall be permitted to serve. The legal authority for this order has not been cited, and none can be found. The Reconstruction Act contains no provision upon the subject. It declares who shall be disfranchised and who shall be excluded from office, but in respect of jurors it is silent. Gen. Griffin's order, then, is arbitrary and unjustifiable. It is anomalous, moreover, since, while ex-rebels or their sympathizers may not act as jurors, ex-rebel Judges are permitted "provisionally" to continue their functions as administrators of the law.

These incidents demonstrate the tendency of military power to trespass beyond the boundaries of reconstruction at the cost of the liberty of the citizen. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming opinion of the Attorney-General will define the powers and duties of the Commanding Generals with a fullness and precision that will obviate difficulty, and prevent needless interference with the law, the Press or the people of the South.

The Anniversaries—Organized Religious Benevolence.

Most persons of candid judgment, even if they confess to no great personal interest in what are known as the May Anniversaries, must admit that they form a very important feature in the religious and social life of the American people.

We refer, of course, to those societies whose purposes and work are purely nonpolitical. Take such associations, for example, as the Missionary and Tract Societies, and see what a marvelous illustration they afford of the unbounded liberality of the great community of Protestant believers in the United States. We shall know to-day how the Foreign Missionary Society has prospered, financially, during the year. If its receipts show anything approaching the year's increase of those of the American Tract Society, its progress will be entirely without precedent during its whole previous history. For the objects of the last-named organization, the contributions reached the enormous sum of $544,151—considerably more than $100,000 in excess of the receipts of any former year.

The variety of sources whence this vast accumulation of benevolent donations came, is itself a subject of a most suggestive kind. From thousands upon thousands of small meeting-houses spread over hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, there have come, during the twelve months, remittances with the same regularity and with the same liberality (proportionately) as from the wealthiest congregations of New-York. The commercial anxiety and the comparative dullness of trade during the past six months, have apparently had no other influence upon the disposition of contributors than to prompt them to a larger generosity.

Facts like these are surely worth noting, and especially so by that flippant class of moralists and minor writers of fiction who affect to sneer at the promoters of tract and missionary societies, as visionary pietists, who give their time, labor, and means to foreign religious enterprises, and neglect the immediate duties of charity and religious training at home. We venture to think that in no work of local benevolence, whether of a religious or secular character, are the contributors to these great societies behind the foremost of their assailants in all that appertains to the amelioration of human suffering and misery at their own doors. On the contrary, there is little doubt but it could be shown that—whether we appreciate their fervor in Foreign Missionary, and in Tract and Bible Society work or not—they are of that class who do their full part in the imperative labors of benevolence around us here at home.

A secular history of religious foreign missions could not fail to show that in scores of cases the missionary has been the pioneer of commerce. His character, the disinterested nature of his services, his endurance, his sufferings, and, in some instances, his martyrdom, have all contributed to raise the name and fame of his country among savage and barbaric communities, where the intercourse established by mere traders left only impressions of distrust, and engendered feelings of revenge.

In China, in the Sandwich Islands, as well as those of the Indian Archipelago, how much advance would commercial enterprise have made to-day but for the toils and struggles of the poor, indifferently-cared-for, but courageous agent of the religious missionary societies of America, England and Prussia? That is a question which will some day invite the attention of philosophic minds. The answer to it will be the answer to those who regard such schemes of religious philanthropy as the business of dreamers, and the best resource for those who desire to get a cheap title to preëminence in piety.

Hail Columbia!

We are pained to observe that the rural Press, the Western Press, the Southern Press, and the Boston Press are paying so little attention to those civilized courtesies which now habitually characterize the decenter portion of the metropolitan Press. The editors continue to abuse each other like Turks, and, even in these hours of political calm, apply epithets to official dignitaries which are, to say the least, quite unbecoming in the mouths of gentlemen and scholars. Running our eye, last evening, through a dozen of our exchanges that had just come from different parts of the country in a late mail, we were astonished to notice that almost every one of them led off with some furiously vituperative article, in which the enemy was not only handled without gloves, but was dealt with according to the Chinese style of flinging flower-pots. Taking up first the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is a very able and in many respects admirable journal, the first thing that struck us was the following missile in its leading article:

> "The Chicago *Republican*, which is conducted by a parcel of *lying rascals*, incapable of anything but mischief, and who are only enabled to run the machinery by the use of the money of Jacob Bunn, of Springfield, Ill., who fees them to do his spite work, has sought to give importance to itself by becoming an *incendiary*. Its editors have the reward of the *fool and the scoundrel*—notoriety—but," &c., &c., &c.

Next came the Buffalo *Express*, which opened its leader in this flowery fashion:

> "The *Commercial Advertiser* on Saturday performed two feats with remarkable facility. It indorsed the Republicanism of Warren Granger, and showed itself to be *a blackguard*, the two being equally creditable to its truthfulness and breeding."

Next in order was the Leavenworth *Times*, which opened briskly thus:

> "We are surprised at the editor of the *Bulletin*. He is boyish and vain."

But before it got through it was able to talk of the same "editor of the *Bulletin*" thus:

> "He who, in a cold matter of criticism, would causelessly invite or create a quarrel over the dead, is *a conceited coxcomb or a brute*, whatever his professions or the livery he may wear."

Then, among our papers, came the *Transcript*, of Boston, a place where the journals do not abuse each other so much, but rather unite against some helpless person as the object of their common rage. The object on this occasion was the honorable Secretary Seward, whose dismissal of Mr. Motley, we were told,

> "is regarded as a most *ruffianly* proceeding, suggestive of the Secretary of State's old grudge against the intellectual grandeur of the nation, of *whose fame he is jealous*, while he *winces* under their scorn."

We were getting tired and disgusted of a world made up of such people as described in these papers, when suddenly the Memphis *Avalanche* turned up as we turned over the sheets in the file. Here at least we expected something extra, and were not disappointed, for its leading article spoke as follows of a Nashville cotemporary, after quoting one of its sentences:

> "This is decidedly rich. *An imported whelp of a foul litter of Puritan pups* to have the impudence to talk about the 'iron will' of the volunteer State! A *Peter Funk*, who never smelt powder, nor saw a battle flag save in the State Capitol at Nashville, to talk about the 'iron will' of Tennessee! *A fellow raised on sheep meat, to put on the airs of a bull terrier!* This *mad monkey* must be caught and caged by his friends, or he will upset the Radical apple-cart, and render the whole thing ridiculous as well as odious."

Curiously enough, the next paper we came to, contained the following extract from an English writer:

> "The man who has recourse to verbal abuse in order to ventilate his anger or his disappointment, only affords proof that he is himself a cowardly ruffian, against whom the voice of society should be unanimously raised. Offenders of this kind, in attempting to dishonor others, doubly dishonor themselves."

We looked no further on this occasion, over our American exchanges, but turning to our Paris and London files, tried to discover if their wit and wisdom furnished the means of easing our eyesight and soothing our intellectual distraction.

We can only hope that the Press of the country, which seems to be attempting to copy the features of metropolitan journalism, will give some attention to the decencies of language and the manners of civilized society, which are now begining to prevail with the latter.

A Startling Report.

We publish in another column a report, accompanied by details of a conspiracy alleged to be in active progress, for a renewal on a formidable scale of the riots which proved so disastrous in this City in 1863. The alleged provocation now is the execution of the Excise Law, and the persons engaged in this movement are said to be those most directly affected by that law. We deem it proper to say that this information comes to us directly from the Police authorities of the City, and its publication is authorized by them, as the best means of preventing the execution of designs which they know to exist. If there is any such conspiracy on foot as is here alleged, those who are concerned in it will do well to reflect on the causes and consequences of the riots of 1863, and to bear in mind that the public authorities are far more thoroughly prepared now than they were then to suppress, with whatever force may be required, any attempt to overthrow or override the enforcement of the laws. Yet that attempt cost those who made it over a thousand lives!

MINOR TOPICS.

The Orleans *Republican*, an influential Democratic organ in Western New-York, urges that the Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention, seeing that a partisan majority is to control it, refuse to take their seats, and reserve their strength to oppose the adoption of the Constitution which the Convention may frame. The Albany *Argus* opposes this as throwing away their party strength instead of reserving it. The proposal smacks of absurdity. One party or the other must control the Convention, as it must all other legislative bodies; and it is no more "partisan" than it would be if the Democrats had elected a majority of its members. There are certain fundamental principles of policy on which the two parties differ widely,—and it is the right and the duty of each party to strive to secure the adoption of its own views. An appeal is then taken to the people, and their vote will decide the result in this case as it does in all others. Possibly, after discussion, the two parties may not prove to be so widely apart as they seem to be now:—their opinions may be so far modified as to lead them to unite in supporting the main features of a new Constitution. At all events, neither party has a right to refuse to participate in the action of a Convention of which the duties and responsibilities are so great, from a fear that its own opinions may not prevail. Such a course would deprive any party of popular respect.

Senator Wilson writes a very sensible letter concerning the prospects and political necessities of the Southern States. He says that the terms prescribed by Congress as the basis of reconstruction will be accepted. The Southern States will resume their places in the Union, on the conditions and under the provisions of the law of last session. Mr. Wilson thinks that if the voters of the Southern States are properly informed as to the real nature of the issues that have been decided, and of those that still demand settlement, a large majority of them will take ground with the Union Republican Party; and he urges the importance of sending speakers, documents and newspapers among them which will enlighten them on these subjects. We hope he is right. Certainly the fact that he expresses this opinion, after careful personal observation of public sentiment in the South, is highly encouraging. We do not suppose that he means to convey the impression that the South will, or ought to, accept the doctrines of confiscation, hostility of races, exclusion of the Southern States from the Union and from the sympathy and respect of the nation, which are preached by a certain class of professed Republicans. The platform which he himself lays down is very different, and far more worthy of respect and support. Equality of rights, civil and political, harmony of interests, education for all, special and exclusive privileges for none, and the hearty coöperation of all States and all sections for the common good, are put forth by Mr. Wilson as the essential principles of the Republican platform. It is not unreasonable to hope that measures so indisputably just and wise may command the support of the people South as well as North.

The Albany Evening *Journal* thinks the best thing that can be done with "Mr. Jefferson Davis," as the *Tribune* styles him, is to let him go. He cannot be tried as accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, because there is no reason even to suspect him of having been so. He was a traitor beyond all doubt, but so were thousands of others, and while they are allowed impunity there would neither be justice nor policy in trying him. Besides, the chances are that he would be acquitted, unless the jury should be packed,—and in either case the public credit would suffer. The *Journal* thinks that unpleasant as the acknowledgment may be that he cannot be tried with any hope of public advantage, it may as well be made at once. We believe it is now conceded that the only ground on which the Government originally suspected Davis of being a party to the great conspiracy against the lives of its members, was that furnished by Conover, who swore to a great many statements which he subsequently acknowledged to be utterly false. As he has since been convicted of perjury, and is now paying the penalty therefor in the Penitentiary, the whole case, so far as appears, must fall to the ground. We understand, however, that Judge Underwood intends to bring on the trial of Davis at the present term of his Court.

Ex-Gov. Perry's letter, which we publish elsewhere, does him no credit as a statesman. It is an appeal to the passions, the pride and the prejudices of the whites of South Carolina, against the equality of rights which the nation has decreed for blacks and whites alike. It breathes throughout the spirit of *caste* which Slavery had so thoroughly infused into Southern society, but which has so generally yielded to the pressure of war and of necessity. Gov. Perry lags far behind nearly all the leading men of the South, and especially of his own State, in recognizing the great facts of the age, and in yielding to the stern and inevitable logic of events. He calls on all the whites to register, and then vote against a Convention,—in order to prevent the holding of the Convention, in which, if held, he assumes and asserts, the blacks will have a majority. Suppose his advice is followed and the Convention is not held: will that end the contest? The blacks will not be disfranchised. Their power will not be weakened. But they will be thoroughly informed, by this very act, that the whites have organized against them. Will that promote peace, harmony and prosperity in the State—and especially will it promote the ascendancy of the whites? Gov. Orr's course is much more sensible. Accepting the fact, (whether agreeable to him or not,) that whites and blacks are to stand henceforth on the same level, as equals in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, he seeks to make them *friends* instead of enemies. In this he consults the social and material interests of the State not less than its political peace. And the public men of most influence throughout the South, are, as a general thing, acting upon the same view of their public interests. Gov. Perry is among the most obstinate of the Southern Bourbons. "Prudence" may be what he styles it, a "dastardly virtue;" but he should remember that it was Washington whom Gen. Lee reproached with it, and that the wisest of the ancients has declared that no divinity is wanting in the councils where it presides.

One of the speakers at the Anti-Slavery meeting the other day, said that he had heard Gen. Grant's name hissed at a meeting of soldiers, because he was believed to be on friendly terms with the President. He added that the American people would desert any man instantly, no matter how great his merit or his public services, who proved "untrue to their principles,"—meaning thereby their views of public policy. There is a great deal of truth in this remark, but it may be doubted whether it is wholly creditable to the American character. Great ability, devoted patriotism, and eminent public service, ought to count for something as titles to public confidence, even with men whose views of political principles might not be fully shared. But these pass for but little with the masses of the people,—not only in this country but everywhere else. The mob of London who half-worshipped Wellington for his victories, stoned his house and broke his windows because he opposed reform in 1832. Webster, whose statesmanship and intellect compelled the admiration of the world, was branded and execrated as a traitor to every principle he had professed because he favored compromise in 1850. Henry Clay, whose popularity had been wider and more enthusiastic, experienced the same fate and from the same cause. Mr. Seward, who did more to create the public sentiment and to shape the policy which in 1860 delivered the nation from the control of Slavery, than any other man in it, was and is held up to obloquy as a Pro-Slavery rebel by the very men whose cause he had made triumphant, because in 1865 he differed from them as to the best means of restoring peace and political harmony to the Union. And now Gen. Grant is menaced with the same punishment for the same offence. All this only shows how much stronger is the sway of men's feelings and prejudices over their judgments, than reason or respect for the most eminent character and service. It may be a wise provision of Providence that this is so,—but it contradicts the dictates of reason and does not in all cases lead to the best results.

The vague telegram on the European situation, published yesterday morning, had no confirmation whatever in the accompanying commercial and financial reports. It has no confirmation in those that we publish this morning. The stereotyped phrase that "there still exists distrust in commercial circles," would carry more authority with it, if we only knew in what quarter the information (speculative at best) originated. Consols have varied barely a fraction during the past week. The proceedings of the Conference are made the subject of comment of an exciting character before that body has had time to organize. This may be soothsaying; it is surely not news, on which reliance can safely be placed.

Notwithstanding the occasional touches of fun which Mr. De Bergh's intensity has called forth, when his kindness to animals has here and there produced an irresistibly Pickwickian effect, his efforts have in general been cordially recognized and sustained by press and people. The best feature of such undertakings is, that after a few years of patient and earnest personal labor in the suppression of individual cases of cruelty, the society or organization devoted to the work attains a certain degree of moral force, an acknowledged *status* in the community, which of itself bears a much wider influence than it could do merely by its agents. The "Royal Society," for the same object in England, is now reaping the fruits of its years of assiduity, and has the satisfaction of knowing that their influence reaches beyond their own personal power. A few weeks since the Court of Examiners for Scotland of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons published their deliberate opinion that "Operations on living animals are altogether unnecessary and useless for the purpose of causation." The practice of vivisection in France, while not wholly suppressed, has been greatly restricted by the Government, and in various ways these effects of moral agitation are becoming apparent. The English Society is now devoting itself to the introduction of ether spray as an anæsthetic for surgical operations, not only on men, but the lower animals. It is also offering large rewards for the invention of a trap to catch rabbits and other game, rats and other "vermin," without mutilation. This touches the amusements of the aristocracy, and makes a row. But, fortunately, the Society is strong enough to bear it and to feel confident of success.

The cheapness and abundance of water power in this country are elements of success in manufacturing that cannot be too highly estimated, and the peculiar advantages of the Southern States in this point should, now that free labor may be used by capitalists, attract money and skilled workmen there to take up their raw material on the spot and save transportation. Steam power in Glasgow costs about $180 per horse power, counting land, machinery and expenses of running. In Massachusetts it costs only about half as much, and thus we have already a large advantage for domestic manufacture. But water power, in Lowell and Lawrence, the most expensive points for land and building, costs but $15, and in most places throughout the land can be used for about $7. So much cheaper is it to work with water that many establishments have been fitted up at great actual expense where the water power is available only half the year—and yet it pays. Georgia is a large cotton raising State and has also much water power. With her raw material and chief manufacturing essential at hand together, she should soon enter into honorable competition, not only with Britain, whom Massachusetts already excels in heavy goods, but also with New-England, which has the additional tax of distant transportation to bear. And Georgia is but a type of the rest.

It is not probable that the Hudson's Bay Company will long survive the establishment of a united Government for the British Provinces on the Atlantic coast. If the majority of the settlers under British rule on the Pacific coast should either link their fortunes with the Confederated Colonies, or ask for annexation to this country, (and one or other of these results is of certain occurrence at no distant date,) the Company's days are numbered. They are not, perhaps, directly an obstruction in the path of civilization; but their removal from the old hunting-grounds, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains, is demanded—first by the more active class of settlers bordering on the territory, next by the more ambitious Provinces who have led the way toward confederation. So, the great association of fur-traders have to be bought out—if they have got any rights which the colonists are bound to respect—or to be summarily ejected *vi et armis*, if they have no such rights, and refuse voluntarily to retire. The prospective overturning of this grand old concern brings to mind the undisputed fact which might possibly serve as an epitaph for them when they are finally gone; they have invariably pursued a policy of kindness toward the Indians. No causes of quarrel of any serious kind have arisen between the Company's agents and the native chiefs. At such points as Edmunton, Fort Pitt, Carlton House, Rocky Mountain House and Rainy Lake, where the Indians have so long been in the habit of coming to trade, the bargains struck, if generally less favorable to them than to the Company, as a rule gave material satisfaction. And the provision made by the latter for furnishing religious instruction to their vagrant *protégés*, has always been liberal. Will this state of things continue to prevail under a new protectorate?

Earl Grey in his "Essay on Reform" points out, with characteristic penetration and in his usual incisive way of setting down men and things, the danger to the English system of government which must accrue from the growing practice of throwing upon Parliament the duty of framing or of moulding important Government measures. It is a practice, as Lord Grey very clearly shows, altogether antagonistic to the principle of ministerial responsibility. Its introduction is probably due to the ill-defined ground which Lord Palmerston occupied of late years as a party man—especially on matters of domestic reform—more than to anything else. Even on foreign affairs the versatile Minister, after succeeding to the Premiership, was disposed rather to seek the cue to the Government policy from the House of Commons, than to assume the part and take the risks of a responsible adviser of the Crown, in accordance with constitutional usage. This was specially remarked of Lord Palmerston, when the struggle over the Danish-German Principalities was in progress. The Government had no policy of its own. It preferred (even after Lord Russell had written a complete set of dispatches, threatening all the minor States of Germany, from Saxony downward,) not to have any policy. And this is exactly the position of the Derby Government to-day, on the great Home question before Parliament. The Cable telegram yesterday announced that another—and we believe the last point demanded by the Reform leaders—had been conceded by Mr. Disraeli, who seems to come as fully up to the ideal of the political *Toots*, this session, as any one has a right to expect. It is not of the least possible consequence to the accommodating Tory chief whether his bill is made to include household suffrage, lodger suffrage, or manhood suffrage. Only say what is wanted, and the thing is done.

We are pleased to see that a number of clean and respectable coffee-houses, to be kept open all night, have lately sprung into existence in different parts of the City. Since the enforcement of the Excise Law, the thousands of people (such, for example, as printers,) who are compelled to work till two, three or four o'clock in the morning, have complained greatly of the impossibility of getting the glass of ale and sandwich which they required on "knocking off." In this City there are probably twenty thousand people who are regularly employed all night, or the greater part of the night, or who are compelled to be out on duty hours before the beer-shops are permitted to open. Many of these have suffered petty hardships from inability to supply their wants under the very circumstances where nature most requires sustenance. The new and respectable looking coffee-houses will, therefore, serve an excellent purpose, and now, that it is quite sure the Excise Law will be permanent, there will be no danger in multiplying them in several localities.

The latest advices we have from the North-western Territory of Dakotah go to discredit the reports we had a few weeks ago of a massacre of soldiers at Fort Buford by Indian savages. The news we now have is more than a month later than the dates of the reports referred to, and the latter are treated as the invention of bad men, who are interested in getting up Indian wars. From all that we can now learn from the plains, from the far north down to the Mexican line, there is no ground for apprehending any such general Indian war this Summer as was promised by the Western press some time ago. The military preparations by General Grant to prevent it have been extensive and intelligent, and in sending out an officer as wise and discreet as General Hancock to the region where the threats of danger were gravest, he has acted with his ordinary sagacity. We will probably have more or less Indian fighting, as we have every Summer, but those who have the best means of knowing the state of things consider that we are quite safe from anything like an important Indian war.

It must be a fearful thing to be a "financial circle" in Europe at this time. One day we are told financial circles are "alarmed," next day they are "depressed," next "excited," and then in a state of "distrust." We should think these financial circles would turn themselves into good citizens, and live like Christians, or else commit *hari kari*, and get out of their wretched existence at once. We notice, however, that in all their moods they continue to appreciate very steadily their consols and rentes, and only lose a fraction of their respect for Five-twenties.

So far as any Mexican Government at all can now be said to be recognized by other Governments, the Powers of Europe continue to recognize that of Maximilian, and none of them show signs of any disposition to enter into relations with Juarez. Our Government is the only one that has up to this time steadily recognized Juarez, and to him the recognition has been and still is very profitable. It has enabled him to purchase, and is at this hour enabling him to purchase, in this market, for Mexican bonds, immense quantities of arms, military material and supplies, on most excellent terms. It has given him *status* and value, and in a thousand ways has helped him immensely. Under these circumstances it is the duty of our Government to make inquiry and take some action concerning the recent horrible massacres of Imperialist officers at San Jacinto, [illegible]. The details of the Puebla affair show that sixty-seven officers, six of whom had the rank of General, and the remainder of inferior grade, were shot in cold blood—making, with those at the other places, about 250 officers who were executed in the course of a few weeks. It is preposterous to say that JUAREZ is not responsible for this reign of savagery. He is responsible, and our Government should deal with him as being so. He ought to be put under ban by all civilized nations.

If we are to believe all the reports published, our Government is in no difficulty of finding a market for its old Monitors and iron-clads. Prussia, Russia, Peru and Japan are all anxious to get a few on easy terms. We have enough to supply them all, and yet have a few to spare. If they should not be exactly suited with what we have got, we can manufacture more on short notice. In fact, our shipbuilders and iron-workers could at this time very conveniently take contracts for supplying all comers with articles in their line. In doing so, moreover, we should assist in maintaining the peace of the world, for when all nations are properly fortified with iron-clads, every nation will be more careful about going to war.

The anti-liquor law, which was enforced in Jersey City last Sunday, and which interrupted the Sunday hilarities of many New-Yorkers, is not a *new* law by any means, but has been upon the statute book for nearly twenty years. In 1848 the Legislature of New-Jersey passed an act prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday; and the following year a supplement was passed, imposing additional penalties, declaring the sale of liquor on Sunday a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $20, and the forfeiture of license. Places immediately across the river from this City, like Hoboken and Jersey City, have up to this time, failed to enforce the law within their precincts, but since the recent enforcement of the Excise Law here has driven tens of thousands of drinkers over there every Sunday to quench their thirst, it has been found necessary to apply the legal means of repression to the habit. We have not heard of any proposition by the people of Hoboken to enforce the law; and it is therefore likely that that great lager-beer headquarters will for the time be the sole centre for such of our citizens as are determined to worship Gambrinus on Sundays. It is estimated that forty thousand dollars are spent in Hoboken every Sunday by the visitors from this City.

A Strange and Painful Story.

Brave and faithful discharge of duty, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, have brought a most valuable citizen of New-York into a complication so extraordinary and so dangerous that the wildest inventions of romance can scarcely surpass the strangeness of the actual facts.

All scientific men in this vicinity, and especially all those interested in geology, metallurgy and mining, are familiar with the character and attainments of Mr. JAMES T. HODGE. He is known by all as a man of the highest personal qualities and of remarkable professional eminence. He combines conscientious adherence to the right with the utmost gentleness and kindness of nature; his heart is as good as his learning is extensive and solid, and his judgment incorruptible. Long prominently connected with the geological survey of Pennsylvania, one of the earliest scientific explorers of the copper region of Lake Superior, author of most of the metallurgical and technological articles in the *New American Cyclopædia*, he has resided for many years past in Brooklyn, where he has pursued the occupation of a consulting engineer and expert in everything relating to mines and metals; and upon all these subjects no authority has been greater or opinion more conclusive than his.

About two years since Mr. HODGE went out to Montana in the service of the National Mining and Exploring Company—an organization numbering among its members such of our citizens as Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, the Messrs. ROOSEVELT and other gentlemen of equal prominence. It was his intention to remain there only until he should have completed a thorough study of the geological features of the region, and got the mines of the Company into good working order. These mines are near Helena, the capital of the Territory; and, in order to secure a convenient supply of wood to drive the engines, he bought, last Summer, an adjoining wood lot, which was duly paid for and conveyed. This lot was also near the mill of another mining establishment belonging to private owners. The owners preferred to cut wood on Mr. HODGE'S lot rather than haul it from a greater distance. HODGE procured from the Territorial Court an injunction restraining them from such encroachment. This was evaded by hiring another man to do the chopping and hauling; and when a new injunction was served upon him, still another man was sent, and thus the robbery was continued. This process of serving injunctions having gone on for weeks and months, without putting an end to the encroachment, Mr. HODGE resolved, under the advice of his counsel, to adopt another method. First he sent to the wood-cutter a man named MOORE, and offered to pay him for the labor of cutting a quantity of wood then lying on the ground; and then, on the 30th of January last, taking a team, he went with his son, a youth eighteen or nineteen years old, to haul this wood in for his own mill.

As soon as the two Hodges began to load the wood MOORE rushed upon them with his axe aimed at the head of the father; but the latter, picking up his gun, warded off the blow. MOORE then drew a revolver and fired. The bullet not only wounded the elder HODGE severely in the chest, but shattered the left wrist of the son (who had endeavored to thrust aside the weapon) so that the arm has had to be amputated. The pistol was aimed for a second fire, when Mr. HODGE, leveling his gun, shot MOORE dead. MOORE'S employers, being present at this conflict, instantly set up the allegation that he had been murdered, and endeavored to have the two HODGES hanged on the spot by a vigilance committee, of which they seem to have been members. In this they were not successful; but they got them indicted for murder, and at last advices both father and son were in confinement, awaiting the issue of a trial. It is scarcely necessary to add that among the gold seekers of that rude country the feeling against these representatives of Eastern capital is strong, and that if the decision should be in the hands of men of that class no mercy will be shown them. But it is to be hoped that truth and right may prevail over passion and revenge, and that one of the gentlest and best of men may not be sacrificed on the gallows for simply doing his duty in defiance of personal danger and of the fury of lawless and reckless antagonists.

Life-saving Inventions.

Early in the Autumn of last year, Capt. MEW, United States Chief Inspector of Steamboats, at the instance of the Government, made several trips down the Bay to test various devices for promoting facility and safety in the handling of lifeboats. These experiments were reported fully in our columns at the time, and attracted considerable public attention, giving fresh stimulus to inventors who had made the construction of life saving apparatus their special study. The loss of the *Evening Star* gave, if possible, additional importance to these investigations, which were only made a short time before the occurrence of that disaster—the great sacrifice of life by the calamity being clearly traceable to the absence of any proper apparatus for saving life in such an emergency. True, it appeared on official inquiry, that the steamer carried the kind and the number of lifeboats which were sufficient to meet the requirements of the law, yet it was nevertheless evident that the provision was neither ample nor reliable. In view of the state of affairs thus exposed the Secretary of the Treasury, when the matter was laid before him by Capt. MEW, empowered that gentleman to nominate a board to be made up of the most prominent men in the Department of Steamboat Inspection, representing the various specialties called into action in the construction and proper management of ships at sea propelled by steam or sail, and that this Board, when formed, should meet in this great commercial centre, and having convened all who claimed to own inventions for saving lives at sea, should proceed to investigate the apparatus submitted to them and report to the Government.

In accordance with these instructions, the Commission on Life-saving Inventions was duly organized, and the inventors convened. The response to the call made upon them was met by inventors throughout the country with great readiness; within a fortnight from the date of the call over three hundred had entered their names upon the list. Yesterday the Board held its twenty-fifth session and completed the first stage of its labors. The results so far have been eminently successful. Setting aside apparatus and devices valuable only in the estimation of their originators, there remain a sufficient number of discoveries and appliances of sterling merit for recommendation to the consideration of the Government, and to satisfy it of the wisdom of its action in the institution of this commission. From day to day we have reported the proceedings of the Board thus far, giving details of the more important tests and experiments, but in no instance forestalling its opinion as to the merits or demerits of any particular invention. Up to the present time the proceedings of the Commission have been held with open doors, and every facility has been afforded the inventors to explain their devices. The list has now been fully gone through—each claimant for a hearing having had a fair opportunity.

To-day the Commission goes into Executive session, where it proposes to take up the list once more, and proceed with a second and final investigation of the inventions, which will carry with it a record of their opinion favorable or unfavorable in each instance. This labor will probably consume a fortnight longer, at the expiration of which time the report of the Commission will be submitted to the Treasury Department for its consideration and action thereupon.

Those who have watched the proceedings of the Commission so far cannot fail to have been most favorably impressed thereby. Inventions which suggest important reforms, and promise fair to give increased security to human life, have been brought to public notice. Many a one of these has lain shaped for years in the brain of the discoverer, and probably would still remain there, to be talked of only in the ear of a patient friend, had it not been for the temptation to publicity held out by the patient and careful investigation of this Commission, and by the hope of the reward which must follow their approval. The concluding task before these gentlemen is a delicate one, besides being called on to condemn or recommend various apparatus which have no competitors in kind, they have to pronounce on the merits of rival claimants for like advantages. Their printed report will probably be before us a month hence, and its reception will be looked forward to with interest, as we hope to find that, closely following its publication, will follow such action of the Government as will confirm our favorable impression of the fruitful result of the labors we have chronicled.

We learn that the proceedings of the Commission have already attracted considerable attention in Europe, and that initiatory steps have been taken in England to call inventors together with a kindred object in view. With truly practical, skillful men on either side to conduct these inquiries, and pronounce upon the value of the apparatus submitted to them, we cannot fail to attain the most valuable results.

Suicides in New-Orleans—Damage by the Storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 8.

Two suicides were committed in this city yesterday and a third was attempted.

The hurricane of Sunday night and Monday caused five crevasses below the city. The rice crop and orange trees are nearly all destroyed, and great distress is reported among the inhabitants.

In Thousands of Cases.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

As the introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARE of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, above advertised, we now offer an entirely new and extensive stock, from which very desirable selections can be made.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at as low prices as any other house.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious

JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grapevines, vegetables and early corn. Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Many ladies who can lay no claim to a beautiful face have carried captive many hearts by a charming form. Breast Remedies. No. 907 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

What Doctors, Ministers and Professors think of them. "I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The TROCHES are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North*, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. F. Biglow, Boston.*

Hostetter's Bitters.

If the stomach is wrong all is wrong. It is the balance-wheel of body and mind. The dyspeptic is the most miserable of human beings. The first thing necessary to cheerfulness, to healthful sleep, to bodily strength, to clearness of intellect, to activity, to the enjoyment of life, is *a sound digestion.* If the stomach does not perform its duty, discipline it into regular and healthy action by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the purest diffusive stimulant ever administered. It is mild and pleasant; it cheers, invigorates and gives elasticity and energy to the whole system. Its action upon the coats of the stomach is renovating in a wonderful degree. Use it for a week, and you will find the sense of oppression after eating and of emptiness and faintness between meals, which are the distinguishing features of dyspepsia, entirely relieved, the bowels regular, the appetite good, and the pulse firm and even. For sale by all Druggists. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—LOUNSBERRY.—On Thursday, May 2, at Sing Sing M. E. Church, by Rev. F. Lounsbery, F. A. ARMSTRONG, of Brooklyn, to ADDIE P. LOUNSBERY, of Sing Sing, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BURNHAM—PAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 8, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., EDWARD BURNHAM to MARY CORNELIA PAGE. No cards.

COLLINS—QUINN.—On Tuesday, May 7, at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, by Rev. Mr. Ric., GEORGE B. COLLINS to EMMA QUINN.

DEWEES—RADCLIFFE.—In Albany, on Tuesday, May 7, by Rev. Mr. Walsh, HUGH MUNROE DEWEES, Esq., of this City, to Miss JENNIE M. RADCLIFFE, daughter of the late David Van Ness Radcliffe, Esq., of Albany.

FORBES—CLARKE.—On Wednesday, May 8, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., FRANK B. FORBES, of Shanghae, China, to ISABEL, daughter of William M. Clarke, of this City.

GUNN—HUBBARD.—At Cromwell, Conn., on Tuesday, May 7, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN B. GUNN, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE H. HUBBARD. No cards.

KIRCHEIS—SCHEIG.—On Wednesday, May 8, at St. John's Lutheran Church, by Rev. Dr. Held, CHARLES A. KIRCHEIS to LOUISE SCHEIG, eldest daughter of Conrad Scheig, all of this City.

MANGAM—AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Moore, Jr., D. D., EDGAR B. MANGAM to Miss SARAH F. AMERMAN. No cards.

SHAFFER—MARQUAND.—At the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, May 7, by Rev. C. H. Payne, Mr. STILLMAN L. SHAFFER, of Worcester, Mass., to Miss BELLE G. MARQUAND, of Brooklyn, E. D.

THORNDIKE—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, May 8, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Stevens Parker, GEORGE QUINCY THORNDIKE, of Newport, R. I., to ELLEN, daughter of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

AGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, HAROLD DOLLNER, youngest child of Alexander and Martha Jane Agar, aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 119 Willow-st., near Pierrepont, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 10th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 7, of scarlet fever, CHARLES EDWARD, only son of William H. and Mary Brown, aged 1 year, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Fulton and Carlton avs., this day, (Thursday,) May 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 5, in the 74th year of his age, IRA COOK, of Darien, Conn.

COOPER.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, May 7, JENNIE, only child of William and Emma Cooper, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her grandfather, Sherman Broadwell, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

DELANO.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, May 7, JESSE DELANO, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 34 Camp-st. this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERSEY.—On Tuesday, May 7, EZRA B. HERSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 Leroy-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

HINMAN.—On Tuesday, May 7, LYDIA ANN HINMAN, wife of O. B. Hinman, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 340 West 35th-st.

JACOBUS.—On Tuesday, May 7, of scarlet fever, NICHOLAS, youngest son of Nicholas and Sarah C. Jacobus, aged 8 months and 9 days.

The funeral will be at the residence of his parents, at English Neighborhood, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NORTON.—On Tuesday, May 7, HENRY D. NORTON, late of San Antonio, Texas, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 West 52d-st.

ORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, of congestion of the lungs, MARCIA HUMPHREY, widow of the late Capt. Wm. B. Orne, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 226 Livingston-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

O'CONNOR.—On Tuesday morning, May 7, MARY KEVNEY, eldest daughter of John F. and Eleanor K. O'Connor, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from No. 211 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SAGE.—On Tuesday evening, May 7, after a long and painful sickness, MARIA, wife of Russell Sage.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 454 5th-av., on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, for interment.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, May 8, MARTHA W., daughter of the late Joseph Thomas, in her 24th year.

Her funeral will take place on Friday next at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Dutch Reformed Church at Tarrytown. Her friends, as well as those of her uncle, Jacob B. Odell, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral.

VAN SICLEN.—On Tuesday, May 7, died, trusting in Christ as his Saviour, MATTHEW VAN SICLEN, aged 50 years, less 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday May 10, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 799 Greenwich-st.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLATED WARE.

TIFFANY & CO.

Would invite attention to their extraordinary assortment of the above, including a fresh invoice of Sheffield Centre-pieces, Dessert Stands and Dinner Services.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, of

CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,

SOLID SILVER (STERLING and COIN) FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, JARDINIERES and FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE and IMPERIAL STONEWARE.

MIRRORS and CORNICES made to order.

Parties about furnishing, either in CITY or COUNTRY, will find EVERYTHING they may need in the above line of goods, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TIFFANY & CO.

Are now opening a large importation of Genoese Silver and Silver-gilt Fillagree Jewelry.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 54 Exchange-place.

THE STEAMSHIP NEVADA WILL LEAVE the Company's Pier, foot of Warren-st., on her trial trip, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 9:30 A. M. Invited guests are requested to be on board punctually at this hour.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS', No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
and
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.
In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

TRAVELING BAGS.

TIFFANY & CO.

Have just received an unusually large invoice of Bags of all convenient sizes, and the choicest Russia and Morocco material.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.

Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK or brown. Instantaneous. Durable. Best and cheapest in use. Quantity equals any dollar size. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW BOOKS
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
CHARLES SCRIBNER & COMPANY.

I.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES;

ITS ORGANIZATION, ITS LIQUIDATION, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TREASURY AND THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM. By J. S. GIBBONS, author of "The Banks of New-York and the Clearing-house." One vol. crown 8vo, $2.

This is a book that ought to be in the hands of every business man in the country. Every bondholder, every taxpayer, every merchant, every capitalist and banker, ought to have it on his table. It gives every kind of information most wanted about the public debt and finances, the laws of taxation and liquidation, and the currency. It shows how the debt can be paid off, and the present burden of oppressive taxation lessened at the same time.

II.

LIFE OF CARL RITTER,

The eminent Geographer. By W. L. GAGE.

In one neat volume, 12mo. Beveled edges. $2.

"What the strength of Tennyson is to England, and the purity of Longfellow is to America—the avowed recognition of Christianity in Ritter, a man of science, is to Germany; and only those who have closely watched the influence of such men of their age, know how unspeakably great it is."

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

Just ready and published by

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.:

1. FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. 9 and 10 complete in 10 volumes, each $3.
2. PAULDING'S (J. K.) LITERARY LIFE. By his Son. 1 vol. $2 50.
3. SHEDD'S (Rev. Dr. W. G. T.) HOMILETICS AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY. 1 vol., 8vo. $3 50.
4. STUDIES IN ENGLISH. By Prof. M. S. DE VERE. 1 vol. $2 50.
5. SCHAFF'S (Rev. Dr. P.) HISTORY OF THE CHURCH. 3 vols., each $3 75.
6. DAY'S (Prof. H. N.) ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. 1 vol. $1 50.

Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. A complete list of our publications sent on application.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

"Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and Ways of Life," in one volume, $3; Indispensable—"How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to Do Business," one volume, $2 25; "Education Complete, Including a Good Memory, Self Culture and Physiology, Animal and Mental," $4; "New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," 1,000 engravings, $5; "Story of a Stomach—for Dyspeptics," 75 cents; "Æsop's Fables," people's pictorial edition, $1; "Illustrated Chart of Physiognomy, in Map Form," 25 cents; "New Annual of Phrenology for 1867, with Bashfulness and How to Overcome It," 20 cents. Sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN AND COURSE
OF
POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
BY THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
EDITED BY HIS SONS.
1 volume, 8vo, with Portrait. Cloth, $3.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THIRD VOLUME OF THE
HISTORY OF CONGREGATIONALISM,
FROM
ABOUT A. D. 250 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

In continuation of the account of the origin and earliest history of the system of Church polity contained in "A View of Congregationalism."

BY GEORGE PUNCHARD.
Price $3.

The above complete in three vols., crown 8vo., cloth. Price $9.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers.
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

THE DIAMOND IS TRUMP.
10,000 ORDERED IN ADVANCE.
THE DIAMOND EDITION
OF
THACKERAY'S WORKS.
Uniform with the Diamond Edition of Dickens.
With twelve Illustrations on Wood, and a steel Portrait of the Author.
In monthly volumes, at $1 50 per volume.
Vol. I. PENDENNIS.
Now ready.
Please send in your orders to the publisher.
M. DOOLADY, No. 448 Broome-st.

READY ON SATURDAY.
UNABRIDGED AMERICAN EDITION.
SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE,
Revised and edited by
Prof. H. B. HACKETT, D. D.
Part II. Price 75 cents.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. No notice will be given through the Post-office.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock the same evening.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STORY,

NOW READY

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

AND

FOR SALE AT ALL THE NEWS OFFICES.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY ABOUT IT.

From the New-York Ledger.

PROGRESSIVE INTELLECT—HENRY WARD BEECHER.—Of meteoric men, who dazzle society for a moment, every age has been prolific, and in our own day such intellectual flashes in the pan are not uncommon. The test of sterling genius, however—*the crucial test*—is time. The genuine article is durable: and not merely durable, but *progressive.* It expands and brightens to the last, as the sun seems to grow larger and grander as it nears the western horizon. Judged by this criterion, few men of the present generation have a fairer claim to the honors which belong to true genius than Henry Ward Beecher. Whoever is familiar with Mr. Beecher's essays of ten years ago will admit that, delightful as they were, they have been greatly surpassed by his later productions. Everybody admired the "Star Papers," as they dropped one by one from his vigorous pen; and when they were grouped together in a volume the book had an immense sale both in this country and in Europe. Yet we question whether Mr. Beecher would now wish the world to accept the "Star Papers," excellent as they are, as a fair exponent of his abilities as an author. The creative faculty is mightier in him now than it was a decade ago; his fancy is more brilliant, his humor more pungent, his satire more keen and polished; his entire mental, moral and spiritual nature has in fact become not only vastly broader and deeper, but also riper and richer in all the elements of intellectual fertility, and in depth, force and originality of thought. This is not our opinion alone, but is shared, we believe, by the public at large. Some eight or nine years ago, the London *Press*, in speaking of Mr. Beecher, said: "He has carried into manhood the freshness and the exuberant force of earlier days, and overflows, therefore, with sympathy and communion with all living and growing things." Ever since then the tide of his intellectual and moral aspirations and sympathies has been setting in the same direction, gathering strength as it progressed; nor has it yet reached the tidal limit. The "tenth wave" is yet in abeyance.

From the Buffalo Daily Express.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We confess to a profound admiration for Robert Bonner. Not so much for the business genius of the man whose nerve in the expenditure of capital has made his name known wherever in this country a newspaper goes its rounds or a dead wall lifts itself for adornment at the hands of the bill-poster, as for the indisputable good which, while reaping the rewards of honorable enterprise, he has managed to confer on the largest element in our society.

By no violent transitions, no rash reforms, quietly but surely he has changed the tone of a literature which is the only literature of the masses. To concede this is to ascribe to a single individual a power more potential than that of many kings, and yet very few careful observers will hesitate to acknowledge the justice of the claim. Twelve years ago THE NEW-YORK LEDGER was one of a score of journals of its class, each enjoying a moderate circulation, together aggregating issues enough to prove the universality with which the stories they published were devoured.

Had Robert Bonner purchased THE LEDGER, employed the pens of first-class writers, and heralded his determination to reform the literature of the masses, the paper would probably to-day be struggling for existence, and its proprietor as unknown as those who started with him. Reformers must have something to rest upon, and reforms are not beyond the bread-and-butter sensations which overcome ordinary mortals. No sudden change alarmed the readers of THE LEDGER.

That Mr. Bonner purchased the concern with any other view than to make it a financial success may or may not be. Whatever the motive, the result is the same. Step by step the great feature, the unending romance, has been elevated to its present grade, not lofty, it is true, but still removed, by an immeasurable interval, from the blood-dyed narratives of the earlier day. It would be strange if many thousands, allured by neat typography, well-engraved illustrations, and above all, by the charm which hangs about a successful name, did not unconsciously become interested in Mr. Beecher's story. That they will thus be deceived into reading a novel which they would hardly have gone deliberately at, is no more singular than that they should, by any possibility, have been educated up to THE LEDGER of to-day from its stand-point of a dozen years ago. Let us be thankful that a quarter of a million of our people have been induced to take healthy mental food, asking no questions about the means used to create the appetite.

But there is another large class who have never read THE LEDGER, but who will buy it now. If Mr. Bonner had looked the world over to find a man the announcement of whose intention to write a novel would excite curiosity or interest, he could hardly have succeeded better. We have before us the advance sheets of the first chapters of Mr. Beecher's story. It takes its name, "Norwood," from the New-England village in which the scene is laid.

Mr. Beecher will win enthusiastic greeting from those who can appreciate the charms of his fresh, vigorous style, his hearty sympathy with nature in her visible forms, and the evidences of his deep insight into character which even these few opening and mainly descriptive chapters of his narrative manifest.

From the Boston Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Mr. Robert Bonner, whose shrewdness has been manifested on many occasions, has again illustrated the value of being a man of original ideas. No other publisher but Bonner would have thought of obtaining from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher an original story, and in making the Brooklyn pulpit orator a contributor, he has secured a card which, though costly, is an investment which is sure to pay. The first installment of the story appears in THE LEDGER of May 18, and we doubt if any one that even glances at it can resist the temptation of giving it a careful perusal. It is full of Beecherisms—pleasant conceits tartly enunciated, and it promises to prove intensely entertaining. But Mr. Bonner does not make Mr. Beecher a star writer and leave him to support the whole paper. He surrounds him with a perfect galaxy of popular authors. President Hill, of Harvard College, contributes a valuable article on "The Study of the Mathematics," in which he gives wholesome advice to students. This article is to be followed by other articles from the pen of the Presidents of the principal colleges throughout the United States. Mr. James Parton, John G. Saxe, Mrs. Southworth, and several other writers of acknowledged ability appear as regular contributors. Mr. Bonner deserves success, and he is sure to gain it. We understand that 50,000 copies of THE LEDGER containing the first chapter of Mr. Beecher's story came to this city.

From the Springfield Union.

Henry Ward Beecher's new story will begin in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER, and there will no doubt be a great rush to obtain it. The first number can be obtained this evening at Richard's news room at the Post-office Rounds. The opening chapters of the story, descriptive of New-England scenery and homes, are in Beecher's best vein; the principal characters are introduced, but the reader gets no inkling of the plot. Several other choice articles appear in this number, of which we acknowledge the receipt of an advanced copy from the enterprising publisher.

From the Turf, Field and Farm.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The first chapters of the long-promised story by Henry Ward Beecher for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER are now before the public. The title of the story is "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England," and it gives promise of great power and brilliancy. THE LEDGER has grown to monstrous proportions, and it proudly stands a monument to the genius and enterprise of its proprietor, Robbert Bonner, Esq. Now that the paper has succeeded in acquiring an immense circulation, the work of elevating its tone has commenced in earnest. Such names as Beecher, Hill, Saxe, Parton and Alice Cary dignify its columns, and through them Mr. Bonner is making his journal a medium for educating the masses up to a high standard of literature. This is a commendable work, and as Mr. Bonner employs such a powerful engine, in the LEDGER, success is sure to crown his efforts. If they who benefit mankind are public benefactors, then Mr. Bonner is one.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

BEECHER'S STORY.—"Norwood," Mr. Beecher's first story is commenced in THE LEDGER of May 13, an advance copy of which has been sent us. It is a simple story of New-England life, and opens interestingly. The principal characters are Rachel Liscomb, an honest, rather pretty New-England farmer girl, and Abiah Cathcart, a hard-working, moral and rather intellectual young farmer; and these two are properly married and started in life together in the second chapter.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This excellent journal is unquestionably one of the best weeklies published. Mr. Bonner, the proprietor, is full of enterprise. He has secured the services of Henry Ward Beecher, who is writing a new story, entitled "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England." It commenced in the last issue. He has also secured a series of articles from the Presidents of twelve of the principal colleges in the country, all of which will prove of the greatest interest to the public.

From the Albany Evening Express.

ENTERPRISING AND COMMENDABLE.—Besides publishing a story from the pen of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bonner has engaged for THE LEDGER, as announced in an advertisement published elsewhere, a series of twelve articles entitled "Advice to Young Men," and written by the Presidents of twelve different colleges. The first by Dr. Hill of Harvard, on "The Study of the Mathematics," appears in the same number with the beginning of Mr. Beecher's story, and contains some valuable suggestions. The whole series will undoubtedly be highly instructive.

From the New-York Herald.

He (Mr. Beecher) has always been a capital hand in telling a story, and if he can only work out the love passages as he touches off the humorous points of a narrative, his success with the women will be immense.

From the Norwich Daily Advertiser.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that THE NEW-YORK LEDGER of this week contains the first installment of Henry Ward Beecher's new story. Of course everybody will buy it. THE LEDGER has also secured a series of articles from the Presidents of twelve of the principal colleges in the country. By an advance copy of THE LEDGER we see that the opening of Beecher's story has all the characteristics of that gifted writer.

From the New-York Evening Gazette.

The day is past for speaking of THE LEDGER as a simple story paper. It is a first-class journal.

From the Elmira Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER is making known to the world, widely as advertising can do it, that the publication of Henry Ward Beecher's story has already commenced in its pages. It cannot fail to add an additional multitude of readers to the small army that already weekly peruse its pages.

From the Troy Daily Times.

An advance copy of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for May 18 has been received by us. This number contains the first installment of Beecher's novelistic venture, "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England," embellished with wood cuts of Rachel Liscomb, the heroine, the old Templeton farmhouse, &c. "Norwood" opens decidedly rich, and we think will prove another success for the Beecher family, as well as for the indomitable Bonner.

From the Boston Daily Voice.

MR. BEECHER'S STORY.—In our issue to-day will be found an advertisement of Henry Ward Beecher's story to be published weekly in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. We have received an advance copy of that paper containing the first chapters, which we have read, of course, as everybody will. We think Mr. Beecher has chosen just that subject on which his rare powers will be best brought out—"Village Life in New-England," and we predict a charming and instructive story. Mr. Beecher has in him enough of the juices of human nature, enough of imagination and humor, sufficient acquaintance with mankind, and with New-England life and character—in short, we know not what qualification he lacks to produce one of the most readable and profitable stories of the day.

From the Titusville Daily Herald.

BEECHER'S NOVEL. "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England," is the title of Henry Ward Beecher's novel in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. With this announcement, we expect people will rush to Hurd's and subscribe for THE LEDGER, and that its circulation will go up from one hundred and fifty copies a week to—beyond calculation. For if Beecher can write an "entertaining" sermon every week for a weekly paper, a sermon which is the best feature of the *Independent*—and we know of no other preacher in the world, except Spurgeon, who can do it—it is, of course, not to be feared that he will write a "dull" novel. Orthodoxy has not often, and never successfully, impugned his creed; certainly morality has never found "spots" in his life. He has been a sort of Boanerges in the Church, and a popular tribune on the bema of public discussion for the past twenty-five years. He made a *faux pas* on reconstruction, which excited the ire of the ultra Radicals; but he "took it all back," and his assailants have more cause to be ashamed than he has, turning as they did so savagely upon their old leader, "whose shoe-latchets they were not worthy to unloose."

If Beecher can't write a good novel, we are very much mistaken. He wastes enough intellectual "gems" in his speeches—in those impromptus struck out in his written addresses—to save a dozen volumes from oblivion. His *Lectures to Young Men* show that he has studied human nature, and can delineate its strong and weak points under every aspect. His *Star* papers prove that he can paint scenery like Scott. Some of his admirers claim that his novel will rank with the best creations of Dickens, and with the immortal *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* Certainly he is not deficient in comic powers. His wit and humor enliven and humanize even the dry and unpoetical topics of politics and theology. Certainly, on the subject he has selected, he, if any one, is "at home." He is as much a Yankee as Victor Hugo is a Parisian, or Thackeray a London man. He knows all the strata of New-England society "like a book"—the characteristics of her people—the 'cute, close-fisted, narrow-minded and meddlesome traits that deform her social physiognomy, in parts, and at times, and her larger virtues, her grander endowments, and that Grecian and German culture by dint of which, she leads the radiant and resistless march of American empire in art, invention, politics and scholarship. He knows every rood of her soil from Plymouth Rock to the Berkshire Hills, from Wareham to Lennox. He knows all about her village life, "courting," "thanksgiving," "teaching school," as well as her city life. "Boston Common," "Old Yale," her "isms" in parties, her "splits" in churches, and all "the great awakenings" of the last half century in the germ and harvest, which have made New-England history the history of our American civilization.

However, everybody will read "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England." Its versatile author will have a nation for listeners in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, the most popular of weeklies, for a medium. The masses will find it a new "sensation," and critics will need their pens for a "slash" at it. So much for the prestige of a name, for Beecher's is "a household word" from one end of the country to the other.

From the Jersey City Evening Times.

BEECHER'S NOVEL.—We have received the first four chapters of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's story, "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England," published in to-day's NEW-YORK LEDGER. It abounds in strong common sense, felicitous descriptions of natural scenery, an intense love of rural life, and a simple homeliness as fresh and delightful as a breezy May morning on the Berkshire hills. The first installment of the story introduces us to Abiah Cathcart, an honorable specimen of a New-England farmer; marries him to Rachel Liscomb, a beautiful, simple, sensible Yankee girl, daughter of Deacon Liscomb; starts them in life, and brings them happily and prosperously together to the time when they have sons and daughters. With the youngest two, Barton and Alice only, the story will have to do.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Henry Ward Beecher's novel is commenced in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER, which appears to-day. It is written with his accustomed directness and vigor of style, and gives promise in its opening chapters of a very interesting contribution to current American Literature. THE LEDGER has several other novel and striking features. President Hill, of Harvard, writes sensible advice to young men; Saxe sharpens his quill to new epigrams; Cozzens writes of Sitka, and Parton of Queen Elizabeth; Mrs. Southworth, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Fanny Fern, Alice Cary, and Wallace, all write for it.

From the Utica Daily Observer.

BEECHER AS A NOVELIST.—Bonner has sent us an advance copy of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER of May 18. It contains the opening chapters of Henry Ward Beecher's new novel. We have read those chapters with interest. We shall be disappointed if the novel is not a success. It opens most promisingly.

From the Easton (Penn.) Daily Express.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW STORY.—Mr. Bonner having popularized his NEW-YORK LEDGER by filling it with matter attractive to the masses, then took to popularizing the writings of superior men and sound thinkers, whose works had not previously reached the great body of the people. This was a good work, well done. It is to be further continued, and the number of the 18th of May comes to us in advance with the first four chapters of Henry Ward Beecher's story, entitled "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England." It opens with fine promise of being a story of deep interest, and one that will be sure to afford both diversion and instruction to the readers of THE LEDGER. There is in the same number, in addition to the usual variety of interesting matter, the first of a series of papers of "Advice to Young Men" contributed by the Presidents of twelve of the principal Colleges of the United States.

From the New-York Tribune.

The commencement of the new novel by Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, which appears in THE LEDGER of this week, presents a striking illustration of the versatility of the writer, and the power of his genius to adapt itself to widely different spheres of intellectual action. Still it exhibits many of the qualities which have given him such a brilliant position among the masters of popular eloquence in this country. His mind is essentially dramatic in its character; he throws himself into the situation which he describes; his most vivid conceptions take the form of personality; he falls into dialogue with the freshness and facility of a child; he has no taste for the cold abstractions of thought, but with him all is life, activity, scenic representation, combined with a deep sense of truth and an earnest sincerity of purpose. To such mental traits, the construction of a novel is almost an instinct of nature. The success of this story, which is entitled "Norwood; or, Village Life in New-England," may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. It opens in a style of almost homely simplicity and directness, but of great vigor of expression and variety of illustration. The characters at once gain the interest of the reader, and their artless history, if carried on as it has been commenced, will afford a rare opportunity of weekly pleasure.

From the World.

Bonner's LEDGER is gorgeous. Beecher begins his novel, "Norwood," which unquestionably will be better than his sermons, or his lectures, or his stump speeches—*is* better, we say. President Hill, of Harvard, writes sensible advice to young man; Saxe sharpens his quill to new epigrams; Cozzens writes of Sitka, and Parton of Queen Elizabeth; Mrs. Southworth, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Fanny Fern, Alice Cary and Wallace all write for it.

From the Evening Post.

MR. BEECHER'S NOVEL.—THE LEDGER is out to-day with the first installment of "Norwood"—four chapters.

The story opens well, but we fancy that Rachel Liscomb and Abiah Cathcart are not the heroine and hero.

Norwood is a village or town near the Valley of the Connecticut, and Abiah Cathcart is a sturdy New-England farmer, who takes occasion, coming home from church, to "pop the question" to pretty and demure Rachel Liscomb, encouraged thereto by the text of that day's sermon.

"There had been some little parish quarrel, and on that afternoon the text was, 'A new commandment I write unto you, that ye love one another.' But, after the sermon was done, the text was the best part of it. Some one said that Parson Marsh's sermons were like the meeting-house—the steeple was the only thing that folks could see after they got home."

The story opens well; Mr. Beecher is plainly master of the situation, and interests the reader from the beginning.

From the New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—MR. BEECHER'S novel is commenced in this week's issue of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. It is written with his accustomed directness and vigor of style, and gives promise in its opening chapters of a very interesting contribution to current American literature. THE LEDGER has several other novel and striking features, and is marked by the enterprise and originality characteristic of its editor and proprietor.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.

NORWOOD.—The country may not be startled, but the people who make up its population will, without doubt, be interested in the fact that the first novel by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is now on the presses of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, and that the first installment of it will appear in the issue of that journal for the 6th of May. Mr. Bonner has politely furnished us with advance sheets of several chapters, and we do not hesitate to say that the story is much superior in point of merit to the generality of novel-writing which is prepared for the present generation. Norwood is one of those beautiful New-England villages upon which the eye rests with so much pleasure, when journeying through the Eastern States, and the story is, therefore, of New-England people; but the ability and style of the writer will invest it with a peculiar interest.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW STORY.—Mr. Bonner, having popularized his NEW-YORK LEDGER, by filling it with matter attractive to the masses, then took to popularizing the writings of superior men and sound thinkers, whose works had not previously reached the great body of the people. This was a good work well done. It is to be further continued, and the number for the 18th of May comes to us in advance with the first four chapters of Henry Ward Beecher's story entitled "Norwood; or. Village Life in New-England." It opens with the fine promise of being a story of deep interest, and one that will be sure to afford both diversion and instruction to the readers of THE LEDGER. There is in the same number, in addition to the usual variety of interesting matter, the first of a series of papers of "Advice to Young Men," contributed by the Presidents of twelve of the principal colleges of the United States.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We have received the advance sheets of the redoubtable NEW-YORK LEDGER, containing the first chapter of Henry Ward Beecher's story, "Norwood, or Village Life in New-England." The appearance of the pastor of Plymouth Church in this new field is certainly a matter worthy of note, and, after having read so many of his political speeches, not to mention his sermons, one is almost startled at coming upon the illustrations of his novel. Norwood is supposed to be in the western part of this State. Mr. Beecher takes especial pains to warn his readers that they need look for nothing sensational, and remarks: "Our simple story of domestic life will take us to a point intermediate between the rugged simplicity of mountain towns and the easier life of the cities." Abiah Cathcart and Rachel Liscomb, the first characters introduced, are indeed sufficiently commonplace, although it is true they are only to play the uninteresting part of ancestors. However, it is yet too early to criticise Mr. Beecher's work, and if he adds the fame of the novelist to the fame of the orator, we shall be glad to record it.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden.
Dusseldorf,
Florenz
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim.
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 30 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, interest guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Convertible Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Second Preference Convertible Bonds of the WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.

GEORGE STOKER, GEORGE CROOME, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO., NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.

HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 650 Broadway, City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY (14th) of May, 1867, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 13 next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Foster Iron Ore Mining Company will be held at No. 31 Pine-st., basement, on FRIDAY, May 17, 1867, at 2½ P. M. By order of

C. H. SMITH, President, pro tem.

HY. SWEETLAND, Secretary, pro tem.

CITY RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE— Must be closed up before the 10th inst., viz.: 150 shares Dry Dock and East Broadway, 100 shares Broadway and 7th-av., and 50 shares Belt Railroad Stock. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., New-York.

VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.— For Prospectus, or to secure one or more "original interests," $100 each, address at once or apply to D. M. HITCHESON, 6th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111⅜	111⅝	June, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	111⅜	111⅝	July, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¾	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65	107⅜	107⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
10-40 Registered	99⅝	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114¼
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113	113¼
Gold	137⅞	138	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾
August, 7-30	106¼	106¾	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use,

available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and

their correspondents.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 8, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 15 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.35 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed *(as per agreement.)*

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.

WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO the advantages and assurances of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—a form of investment which is becoming deservedly popular, as there is no class of securities now offered combining the same degree of *safety, stability* and *profit.*

They are issued conjointly with the Bonds of the U. S. Government in aid of the construction of the Western link of the GREAT NATIONAL RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT, and to the same extent only; and are a *first lien upon one of the most important lines of Railroad in the world*—a road whose local business alone is lucrative, independently of the immense overland traffic which must soon pass over it.

The road now reaches from Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific, nearly to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and will, during the current year, reach the famous Washoe Silver Mines of Nevada—the richest in the world—and thence be continued on to Salt Lake, to connect with the Pacific Railroad building from the East.

Every mile of extension gives additional value to the whole and swells the existing business.

The Road has been favored by the General Government and by State and municipal aid in California. Its revenues are received in gold, and the ratio of operating expenses to its gross earnings *is under 25 per cent.* Thus far the Company has been able to meet all its maturing obligations, and carry over a large surplus to the Construction Fund, while the *ratio of earnings increases faster than the interest liabilities.*

The Bonds are sold at 95 *per cent.*, and bear SIX per cent. interest, IN COIN, which is equal to about 8½ per cent. upon the investment. They are offered by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th May. Transfer books closed to that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered 1853.
ASTOR-PLACE.

Money deposited on or before the 20th of May will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

Five cents to $5,000 received on deposit.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for deposits and payments.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON BOOKS.

Now opening, a new invoice of

MISCELLANEOUS

and

THEOLOGICAL ENGLISH BOOKS.

Priced catalogue No. 4 will be ready in a few days, and will be sent free of charge to any address.

JAYNE & DENHAM,
Importers of Rare, Curious and Standard Books,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st.,
Near Broadway, up stairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium, and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

A. E. MAURICE, CLAIRVOYANT, REVEALS all affairs of life. at No. 173 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE AT its recent session appropriated the sum of $10,000, to be dispensed in donations by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will, on the 1st of July next, distribute the said sum in such manner as may appear to the Commissioners will afford the largest relief to the poor and sick of the City of New-York, but subject to the following conditions:

That no portion shall be appropriated to any society or institution which has received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which is under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which requires of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed.

Resolved, That such societies as may be applicants for this fund be requested to send to the Secretary of this Board, before the 1st of June, their last annual reports or written statement, setting forth their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of their officers and managers.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1867:

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING A NEW CHANNEL THROUGH SHEPARD'S POINT SHOAL AND HALLOWELL SHOAL IN THE KENNEBEC RIVER, AT HALLOWELL, ME.

PROPOSALS will again be received for this work (those heretofore received being unreasonably high) until 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The object of the proposed improvement is to obtain a clear channel, not less than seven feet deep at low water, and seventy-five feet wide on the bottom, with sides having a slope of two feet to one foot rise.

The channel will *first* be excavated through Shepard's Point Shoal, for the distance of about 450 yards, requiring 20,000 cubic yards of excavation, more or less; and *afterward*, through Hallowell Shoal, for a distance of 575 yards, requiring 25,000 cubic yards of excavation, more or less. This amount of excavation may be increased or diminished, as the Engineer in charge may direct, after further examination of the river.

The material taken from the Shoals is to be deposited in the river, in such manner as may be required by the Engineer in charge, and in such localities as may be designated by him, not exceeding 650 yards in distance from Shepard's Point, above and below it.

In making proposals bidders must state the price per *cubic yard actually excavated*, to be measured in the scows; with the understanding that the *price stated* is to include the depositing of the material taken out, in such localities as may be designated, within the limits above named.

The work must be commenced as soon as practicable after the approval of the contract, and be completed not later than the first of August, 1868—with the understanding that not less than 25,000 cubic yards must be dredged on or before the 20th of November next.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two responsible persons, in the required form, that the bidder will, when called on, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with good and sufficient security, for the true and faithful performance of his contract. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

The undersigned, however, reserves the right to exclude the bids of any persons who, there is reason to believe, will not faithfully and promptly perform the contract; also, any informal bids, as well as those that are above a reasonable price for the work; and no member of Congress, officer or agent of the Government, nor any person employed in the public service, shall be admitted to any share in the contract, or any benefit which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made monthly—twenty per cent. to be reserved therefrom, until the whole work is finished, and to be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract in the time and manner as therein required.

Persons desiring to make proposals, will please call on the undersigned at his office, in Morton Block on Congress-st., for forms of same, and for more definite information, if desired; and, on transmitting them, will indorse thereon "Proposals for improvement of Kennebec River."

GEO. THOM,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Portland, Me., May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May. 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 8, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, May 13, for the construction of sewers and crosswalks; to wit, sewers (specification No. 20,) in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.; specification No. 21,) in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.; (specification No. 22,) in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; (specification No. 23,) in 63d and 64th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., and in 5th-av., between 63d and 70th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and in Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; (specification No. 25,) in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison, between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.; (specification No. 26,) in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Hester sts.; and (specification No. 27,) in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; and for crosswalks (specification No. 22,) across 4th-av. at 46th-st.; (specification No. 23,) from West side Broadway at 43d-st. to west side 7th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in 3d-av., between 44th and 57th sts.; (specification No. 25,) at junction of Greenwich and 6th-av.; (specification No. 26,) across Horatio-st., lower side Jackson-square, and across 8th-av. at lower side Abingdon-square; (specification No. 27,) across 3d-av. at 104th and 105th sts.; and (specification No. 28,) across Waverley-place at West 10th-st., and across Greenwich-st. at Horatio-st. Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 30, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, May 2, 1867.

DRY GOODS

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

NO. 965 BROADWAY.

STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS,
CRAPES,
BONNET FRAMES.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

will add to their popular stock of DRESS GOODS this morning a large assortment of GRENADINE ROBES at half the present cost of importation.

QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS.

The best selected stock and at the lowest prices, embracing every size and quality to be found in the market.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS IN THIS CITY.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 Clinton-place,
EIGHTH-STREET,
One door from Broadway.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

DRESS GOODS

At reduced prices, consisting of SILKS, POPLINS, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, FIGURED AND PLAIN PIQUES, LAWNS, &c., &c.

NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

LINENS

Of their own importation, suitable for house-furnishing, at great bargains.

NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

COUNTERPANES,

Elegant White Marseilles, the cheapest in this City.

NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

LADIES' SETS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, &c.

NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BEDDING! COMFORTABLES!

MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS,
TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS,
CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.

A large and well assort stock at exceedingly low prices.

Also,
IRON FURNITURE

On hand and made to order. As our stock embraces everything necessary to furnish either bed or table, purchasers for hotels, institutions, boarding-houses and families will find that time and money can be saved by giving our goods and prices a thorough examination.

Each article warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.

No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 63, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

POSITIVELY GIVING GOODS AT LAST.

100 pieces of rich Summer Silks, beautiful styles, 50 cents per yard.

120 pieces of Pure Lustres, double fold, handsome as silk, at cents per yard. Such bargains have not been offered in our recollection.

Wholesale buyers invited to see them.

W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

HEAVY COTTON SHEETING.

10-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING,
6c. per yard.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING,
65c. per yard.

The HEAVIEST, CHEAPEST, most DURABLE goods in the market.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50, second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY.
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY, AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 577 Broadway. Pattern bonnets and millinery goods, crape bonnets of every style, straw hats and bonnets. Bargains this day on account of the storm.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A STEAM engine of thirty horse power, in running order, for sale at a low price. May be seen at the Bible House, Astor-place, where further information will be given.

CORLIS' STEAM ENGINE—IN PERFECT order, of one hundred and twenty (120) horse power. Apply to W. B. LE VAN, 515 Minor-st., Philadelphia

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

A HAMBLETONIAN BAY HORSE FOR SALE—16 hands high; long tail; gentle and stylish; drives both single and double; used by lady during Winter; sold only for want of use. Stable rear of carpenter's shop, 34th-st. and Madison-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A SUPERIOR COUPE AND FAMILY horse for sale; reliable and trustworthy; handsome dapple gray. Apply to the owner, at stable No. 22 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

dec6-law6mTh

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his real estate office from Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. to the first floor of No. 16 Pine-st., where he will be happy to see all his friends and all parties wishing to purchase or sell real estate, or make or obtain loans.

S. W. BENEDICT.

NORTH RIVER, NEW-JERSEY AND CITY REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Parties desirous of associating with a man of business experience, who has the present control of desirable office rooms on the west side, can address WEST SIDE AGENCY, Box No. 3,135 Post-office. Men of experience in old offices, or residing out of town, and large acquaintance with property holders preferred.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A MODERN three-story and high-basement brick house on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; connection with sewer; possession at once. SAML. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, Brooklyn Ins. Co.

FOR SALE—AT 205TH-ST., RESIDENCE OF the subscriber, five acres, fronting on the Hudson River; elegant grounds and mansion; all modern improvements, near the grand Boulevard. C. A. WATERBURY, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THOSE handsome cottage houses, 111th-st., near 4th-av.; 11 rooms and cellar. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

A NICE THREE-STORY BASEMENT brown-stone stoop house, with all improvements, for sale or exchange for new furniture; price $9,500; mortgage for $4,400. Address T. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE— In good localities, on reasonable terms.

WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Bridgeport, Conn., for sale, known as "Lindencroft," the home of P. T. Barnum, Esq., consisting of 6 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with fruit trees in abundance. House built in 1861, 50x75, of wood filled in with brick, with wings; contains all the modern improvements. Also coachhouse, greenhouse, laundry, barn, and two dwellings for gardener and coachman; house heated by steam; but three-quarters of a mile from post-office; horse railroad passes the house.

The owner sells only on account of illness of his wife. Will exchange for City property.

The mansion is situated within 200 rods of the salt water, which is in plain view; it is within five minutes' ride of the beautiful "Sea-side Park," whose carriage drives are washed by the waves of Long Island Sound. Full particulars and photographic view at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The furniture can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, opposite the depot at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st. House and farms in Montclair for sale by

W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

28,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell 9,000 acres of the finest kind of cotton and corn land, situated within twenty miles of Montgomery, Ala.; and 19,000 acres of the best kind of timbered land, near Pensacola, Fla., conveniently situated for shipping.

If I can sell both tracts, I will take $7 50 per acre, cash.

This land all belongs to one man, who intends leaving the country, and the titles are undoubted.

L. OWEN, Montgomery, Ala.

Refers to Josh. M. Cooper, No. 11 Maiden-lane, and Geo. J. Forrest, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH—THE RESIdence of the subscriber, on Newark-av., one mile from depot of two roads, one hour from Wall-st., house of 13 rooms; halls frescoed, dining-room and library grained, hot and cold water; every convenience of a City house; four and one-third acres of excellent land; location every way desirable; excellent stable and outhouses; fruit and shade trees of all kinds; price $22,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 18 New-st., New-York.

E. A. SAXTON.

FOR SALE—MODERN IMPROVED FURnished country seat; house 46x56; six acres on shore of Lake Mohegan; 45 miles from New-York, one hour and twenty minutes by Hudson River Railroad; carriage-house, stable, wagon-shed, hennery and park, boathouse and billiard-room, together with horses, carriages, billiard-table and yacht; bathing, boating, fishing and shooting; all for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at East Chester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property is a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ASTORIA— A spacious and convenient house, furnished or unfurnished, accessible by steamboat, rail and ferry; situation elevated and healthy; house 40 feet square; two stories and basement, 11 rooms; piazzas front and rear; on the place are flowers and fruit in abundance, with pleasant shades, &c.; carriage-house and stables. Inquire of S. BROWN, No. 60 Fulton-st., or J. B. BAYLIES, Astoria.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

A FARM OF FORTY-FOUR ACRES IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, fronting on LONG ISLAND SOUND, for sale, with a good and substantial dwelling-house, in first-class order, and all necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is to be sold to CLOSE AN ESTATE; terms easy.

For further particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

NEAR BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, a country residence with modern improvements; three acres, stocked with a variety of choicest fruit, shade and ornamental trees; also gardener's cottage; situated in a commanding location, four minutes' walk from depot; has to be seen to be appreciated; price $15,000.

FREDERICK A. PETERSEN,
Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 260 acres, well stocked and beautifully situated on Greenwood Lake, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., embracing a very rich and valuable peat bed, and the handsomest building sites for hotels or private residences on the lake. For particulars apply to S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM—A fine, large mansion, with 32 lots of land, pleasantly situated; house partly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements; fruit trees of all kinds on the premises; location first-class, and convenient to railroad and steamboat. HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 o'clock to 3.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished, and villa sites in beautiful locations in the best neighborhood, and commanding magnificent views; also farms and properties of less value. Any one wishing to buy property on the island, will find to their advantage to consult with A. B. JANIN, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 50 acres, near New-Haven, on high ground; fine views; excellent buildings; quantities of choice fruit and berries; also, stock, furniture and tools, if wanted. For photographs and particulars, apply at Earle's Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM AT GRAVESend, comprising 40 acres of good land, fine buildings, fruit, &c., very desirably located; will be divided up to suit purchasers. Apply to J. COLE, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT MILFORD, CONN., A VERY fine residence, new house with 12 or 15 rooms, well finished; with the modern improvements; stable, &c.; cost $18,000; 2 acres of land; fine location; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, NEAR THE depot, a very desirable country residence, beautifully located on the river; has all the conveniences, stable, &c., and is very accessible to the City. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

13,000 ACRES OF LAND IN CASS County, Iowa, tax title, full and complete; for sale cheap. Apply to S. W. JOHNSON & KING, No. 6 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of ODELLS & BARNES is dissolved by the death of BLAKESLEE BARNES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of ODELLS & PECK, and will continue to buy and sell mercantile paper at No. 4 Jauncey-court.

JONATHAN ODELL.
WILLIAM A. ODELL.
NORMAN PECK.

MAY 7, 1867.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, May 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.

WM. AUG'S. GIBSON.
WM. H. BEADLESTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED DOES NOT HOLD himself liable for any drafts drawn in the name of WHITNEY & FARRAR, or orders given on the firm of WHITNEY & FARRAR in liquidation of the personal debts of WILLIAM WHITNEY.

WM. H. FARRAR.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY admitted into my business as partner my son, GEORGE H. WILD. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of H. N. WILD & SON.

H. N. WILD, No. 451 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

$150 A MONTH AND EXPENSES MADE by energetic men to introduce two articles of great merit, wanted anywhere. Exclusive territory given to right men. Apply or address WILLIAM A. NICHOLS, No. 43 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE PLATES AND copyrights of musical compositions. Address, with price and full particulars, MUSIC DEALER, Box No. 439 Philadelphia Post-office.

TO LET.

AT NO. 245 BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET —The second, third and fourth floors, separately or together; each floor, 25x114½ feet, with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway, and entrance on Murray-st.; Broadway stairs to be widened.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., 41 Park-row.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A STORE ON BROADWAY TO LET.— Store No. 245 Broadway; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, with 12½x25 feet floors; hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables; the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—HOUSE and grounds known as the "Holden Place," beautifully situated, overlooking the bay of New-York; can be reached in forty minutes by car from Hamilton Ferry, and soon by boat direct from foot of Wall-st. in twenty-five minutes. The house is large and partly furnished; good stable, plenty of fruit, vegetable garden, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to

J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient house, 25 minutes from Peck-slip by steamboat and ferry; situation healthy and elevated, with fine views; house 40x40, two stories and basement, 14 rooms and wide piazzas front and rear; on the place are flowers and fruit with shade in abundance, carriage house and stable. For particulars, apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, or J. B. BAYLEY, on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, an elegant furnished house, with 16 rooms, and four acres of land; stable and grounds in perfect order; house has hot and cold water throughout; laundry and stationary tubs, bath-room, dumb-waiter and butler's pantry; is ten minutes' from depot. Also a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply, by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years, pleasantly situated half mile outside of village of Newtown, L. I.; contains 12 rooms, bath and water closet; two large vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees, icehouse filled, stables, &c.; within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON NORTH BROADway, just above Ashburton-av., a furnished house, two stories and basement; first floor, parlor, dining room and study; second floor, two large and two small bedrooms; gas throughout, water in kitchen; no stable; rent $200 per month. Will be let to a good tenant by the year. Address Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, pleasantly situated on the Raritan River, one mile from Bound Brook; house partly furnished, 3½ acres of ground, with garden and all kinds of fruit; fine barn and all necessary outbuildings; will rent for six months for $700.

A. SARGENT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, pleasantly located, at Staten Island, Fordham Heights, Manhattanville, Yonkers, N. Y.; Irvington, N. J., Stamford, Conn. Also, furnished houses in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale very low.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM Tarrytown, a country residence; large house, barn and carriage-house, twenty-five acres of land, abundance of choice fruits; location desirable; rent for the year $1,000. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, WITHIN FORTY-five minutes of the City, on the Hudson River, a snug cottage, barn and carriage-house; fine view, abundance of fruit; cottage has all modern improvements; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEATTIFUL FURNISHED country seat East Chester, near depot; forty-five minutes from the City; with garden, stabling, fine lawns, fine views; ice-house full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—From the 10th to 15th May, situated near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, with eight acres of land well stocked with the best varieties of fruit and flowers. For full particulars inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM June 1, a small cottage house in the village of Litchfield, Conn.; seven rooms, furnished, with a good garden; terms $60 per month. Apply on the premises to

A. S. LEWIS.

A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house in Harlem, with all modern improvements and in perfect order, to let or lease upon very moderate terms; good neighborhood and near the boat landing. Apply or address Room 12, No. 191 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 60x100 feet, well lighted and suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—NEAR WEST POINT, NEW-YORK, a large house, plainly furnished; piano; considerable fruit; $1,450 per season if not rented by June 1; boarders will be taken at $14 per week. Apply to W. A. BERARD.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LEASE OR LET—FOR THE SEASON, furnished, a country seat on the west bank of Hudson River, two miles south of Newburgh. Apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to B. W. BONNEY, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, A LARGE MANsion and 18 acres good land; plenty of fruit; would make a fine boarding-house; rent $1,200 to a good tenant; one hour from New-York; rent partly boarded out if desired. N. MILES, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, UNFURNISHED, a beautiful cottage, nine rooms, good garden, abundance of fruit, two acres of land, fine view, near the depot; rent for the year $550.

KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, HARLEM Railroad, a cottage; nine rooms, barn and carriage-house, good garden and fruit; rent for the year, $400.

KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NEAR HART'S CORner, Harlem Railroad, a snug house, twelve rooms, good garden, abundance of fruit; rent for seven months, $400. KENYON & STEPHENS, 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, for five or six months, a cottage, nine rooms; rent $150 for month. KENYON & STEPHENS.

No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET LOW—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., overlooking Lower Bay, two comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot and stable. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE TO LET—No. 235 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; stalls for five horses; will be let as private stable only. Apply at No. 63 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 149 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., for gentlemen, without board, nicely-furnished bedroom, parlor with bedroom and office. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, 43 miles from the City, for six months; eleven rooms; fine garden, stable and shade trees; healthy location; rent moderate. J. H. T., Box No. 3,663.

$150 WILL RENT A FARM COTTAGE of ten rooms, stables and garden, with strawberries and currants, near Norwalk, Conn., for the season. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN ELEgantly furnished front parlor and bedroom, on second floor; also, a large single room on fourth floor. Terms reasonable.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO rent; garden planted; wagon-house, fruit and shade trees. Address E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st.; choice corner rooms; seven front windows. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FLOORS, TOGETHER OR separate, at No. 164 Walker-st. Inquire of KERR & MORGAN, No. 151 Centre-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT YONKERS; RENT $500, or would be furnished for the season, rent $750. Apply to T. W. LUDLOW, JR., Yonkers.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCES— Furnished and unfurnished, to rent at reduced rents. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly, opposite the Brevoort House. Apply at No. 16 5th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE TO LET on East 82d-st.; all modern improvements. Apply to Mr. NEAFIE, No. 241 East 82d-st., near 2d-av.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Cherry Hill, N. J., within driving distance of New-York. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A SMALL AND NEATLY FURNISHED house in 29th-st. to rent for four months, at a reasonable rent. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone English basement house No. 45 West 31st-st. For terms apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, this side of Yonkers, a house and small lot of land at low price, or suitable land for small dwelling. Address, with full particulars, J. W. CURRIER, at Mason & Hamlin's, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE house on the line of the Harlem Railroad, between Tremont and Williamsburgh, at a moderate rent. Address, with terms and particulars, H., No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COTTAGE OR brick house, situated below the Central Park and between 7th and 3d avs. Price not to exceed $7,000. Address, with particulars, E. H., No. 421 Broome-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.— Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office, each indorsed with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, until MONDAY, May 13, 1867, for boarding the recruiting party and recruits of the United States Engineer Battalion.

A. M. MILLER,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers Recruiting Officer.

ENGINEER RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, No. 116 Spring-st., New-York City.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NO. 6 WASHINGTON-place, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, for first-class families or single gentlemen, with or without board; permanent guests treated with liberality. W. W. LELAND, Manager.

NO. 11 WEST 11TH-ST.—A FEW STEPS from Broadway.—To let, a nicely furnished front parlor and bedrooms on first and second floors; also two rooms well furnished for single gentlemen, with first-class French table.

JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE COMMUNIcating rooms, with closets, to let unfurnished, with board; also, a number of rooms newly furnished, suitable for gentlemen and families; no objection to children. No. 22 Essex-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; pleasant location; three blocks above Stuyvesant-square, eight minutes' walk of Broadway and 8th-st. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week. Also on the seashore, 20 miles from New-York; beautiful location.

A SUITE OF ROOMS OR SINGLE, WITH board, to respectable parties, at No. 195 West 30th-st., old number, between 8th and 9th avs.; fine house and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor to let with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; reference exchanged. Apply 89 Henry-st.

TWO ROOMS ADJOINING TO LET— With all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HARLEM.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board in a private family, or gentleman and wife, by addressing A. MERCER, Harlem Post-office.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, at No. 16 Varick-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD, within three miles of New-Rochelle and 18 miles of the City; the house is beautifully situated on Long Island Sound; extensive grounds; plenty of shade and fruit trees; can be reached by railroad and steamboat; good bathing, fishing, stabling for horses, &c. For further particulars apply at No. 233 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J. for a season of twelve weeks from from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX GOOD ROOMS, with board for the season, may be had at a farm-house beautifully situated on high ground; fine view of the Sound; good bathing; plenty of shade and fruit. For particulars, address J., Box 188 Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; terms must be moderate; family small; want one large room, with accommodations for nurse. Address A. O. H., Box No. 406 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A short distance below West Point, and directly opposite Fort Montgomery Station can be had for the Summer. House, grounds and scenery unexceptionable. Fruit in abundance, and stabling if desired. For further particulars inquire of Mr. N. P., No. 64 South-st., first door on the right of entrance.

SUMMER BOARD—AT GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y., a quiet village, noted for its health-giving climate and beautiful surroundings. For address and particulars, inquire at the office of CHARLES S. SLAUSON, Esq., No. 47 Leonard-st.

GOOD BOARD IN ORANGE, WITH PLEASant rooms for two families; five minutes' walk from depot; terms $10 to $12 per week. Address H., Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE (EPIScopalians) may find good rooms and board in a private family, within 40 minutes of the City by boat. Address L. M., Station D Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J. —This magnificent Summer hotel will open its second season on the 15th of May. Families who secure rooms for the months of June, July and August (a season of three months) will be taken at reduced rates. Application for rooms made at the hotel at Long Branch by person or letter. On every Tuesday and Thursday one of the proprietors can be seen at the Astor House, New-York, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

HOWELL'S HOUSE, QUOGUE, L. I., 1867, will be ready to receive boarders the first of June; several good rooms can be engaged now; this place cannot be surpassed for either sea air or surf bathing. For further information inquire of GILBERT DAVIS, corner of William and Pine sts.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1, 1867.

COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 1, 1867. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, will be opened about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.

A. MORTON.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

Thankful for past favors and trusting to a continuation of the same, I will remind my friends and the public that I continue to make surveys and plans for the improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c., and also take charge of and superintend all branches of the work. I also furnish drain pipes, drain tile, trees, shrubs and all other materials of the proper size, kinds and quality required. OTIS CHICKERING, Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer, 18 Wall-st., New-York.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AT A CONVENTION OF DELEGATES of the Bricklayers' Unions of New-York and vicinity, held at John W. Farmer's, No. 49 Ludlow-st., Tuesday, May 7, 1867, the following Unions were represented: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 and 12, of the State of New-York and International Union. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we object to the arbitrary measures of the Plasterers of New-York and vicinity, as indicated in a resolution passed by them April 3, 1867; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after May 17, 1867, unless the said resolution or law be rescinded, the Bricklayers' Unions of New-York and vicinity will solicit from the employing boss masons the plastering of all work which they may build or be employed on.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *Staats Zeitung* and Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* and *Union*.

J. Q. A. COLFAX,
Chairman.

JOHN H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

FAST SCHOONER FOR SALE—THE COPpered and copper-fastened schooner HELEN M. FISHER, built for Government, refitted with new sails, rigging, &c., and will be sold for $6,500; is 62 tons new measurement, and will make a desirable yacht or good fruit vessel, being a very fast sailer. Inquire of Capt. SAMUEL SAMUELS, No. 61 William-st., Room No. 8.

IRON TANKS.—WANTED SEVERAL OF them either six or seven feet diameter, with or without stirrers, and four or five feet high, and several square ones. Address, stating size and prices, IRON TANKS, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BOX FOR GARDEN EDGING.—A LARGE quantity of box for sale cheap, if taken from the garden of the subscriber before the middle of May. WM. SWART, Flushing, L. I. Inquire of P. A. VAN BERGEN or R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerators, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturers for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

PERSONAL.

ANDREWS.—WANTED, THE ADDRESSES OF GEORGE ERRICKER ANDREWS and THOMAS ANDREWS, sons of WILLIAM ANDREWS, formerly of the White Horse, Esher, Surrey, afterwards of Bath, coachman, and now of Cheltenham. George was last heard of at San Francisco, and Thomas at Farnham and Birmingham. Either of them communicating with Mr. ROBERT WHEELER, of Cheltenham, England, Solicitor, will hear of something to his advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED.—THE PERSON with whom the late Hon. Preston King negotiated for a marble or granite monument is requested to communicate with E. N. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

C. L. M. HAS WRITTEN TO OUR FRIEND AT the proper Post-office.

WHITNEY.—COMMUNICATE AT ONCE with your friends, at No. 60 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. WILLIAM W. SANGER HAS removed from No. 737 Broadway to No. 45 East 10th-st., north side, five doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

JOHN SLATER, BOOT-MAKER, LATE of No. 2 Cortlandt-st., has removed to No. 300 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st.

SPORTING.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP— Suitable for pleasure yacht or tug; also, propeller engines. Root Steam Engine Company, 2d-av., corner 28th-st.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY....May 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......May 18
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY......May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS......$120
SECOND-CLASS......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, May 11
ERIN, CUTTING..............SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, GRACE............SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, June 1
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.
4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.......$17 | Steerage.......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LONDON AND BREST.
The new and elegant British iron steamship
WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River,
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$150 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.......ROUSSAU......SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........May 8
PALMYRA........May 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage.......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE...........GREENE....THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA........BARTON....THURSDAY, May 23
For freight or passage apply to
G. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........May 18 | SATURDAY..........June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER..........June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES..........June 15
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........May 16.
MANHATTAN..........June 1.
MINNESOTA..........June 15.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $351 in first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place,
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on SATURDAY, May 11 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE—THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Cabin passage reduced. The steamship QUAKER CITY, or one of the other popular steamships will be dispatched *every Saturday* from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, May 11.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 18.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14.
LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 21.
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow May 18.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $120. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXTENSIVE, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE STOCK OF THE FINEST CABINET FURNITURE, MIRRORS, GOBELIN TAPESTRY, CURTAINS, BRONZES, SEVRES AND DRESDEN PORCELAIN.
Including a superb set formerly belonging to Louis XVI. of France.
SILVER AND SILVER PLATE, BY DIXON & CHRISTOFLE; CARVINGS, PAINTINGS, CLOCKS AND FIGURES, ORMOLU AND INLAID CABINETS, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, CURIOSITIES, OBJECTS D'ART ET VERTU, &c.,
being the entire immense stock of
THE WELL-KNOWN
COLLECTOR AND CONNOISSEUR,
MR. DANIEL MARLEY,
of
NO. 567 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S,
to be sold
AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
(as Mr. Marley retires from business,)
BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON
MONDAY, 13th, TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and FRIDAY, 17th of MAY, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M. each day, at his well-known spacious warerooms as above.
THIS ELEGANT FURNITURE is all of the finest quality, much of it imported, the balance by ROUX, VREDE, DUTCHINGS, MARCOTTE, and other celebrated makers.
The CLOCKS, BRONZES and CARVINGS are the finest in the country, being unique and curious in design and of the highest artistic quality.
The PLATE is unusually fine, principally of the manufacture of DIXON, of Sheffield, and CHRISTOFLE, of Paris.
The MIRRORS are of every class, design and description, in fine order and heavy plates.
TAPESTRIES and CURTAINS of GOBELIN, satins and silks, with innumerable other articles of art too numerous to mention.
N. B.—MR. MARLEY, IN MAKING THE UNRESERVED SALE OF HIS STOCK, PLEDGES HIMSELF THAT EVERY ARTICLE IN THE SALE SHALL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale, at which time the stock will be ready for exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION
OF
CAVEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
On New-York Bay, two miles from New-York City.
1,545 FEET OF WATER-FRONT,
300 LOTS OF LAND, 1,500 WATER-LOTS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., New-York,
Will sell at auction,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York.
This splendid property consists of over 300 lots of land, upon which is a large factory and several dwelling-houses, part of which are leased to the Jersey City Window Glass Company. There is 1,545 feet of water-front, with a good wharf. A grant to dock out and build five piers will be sold with the property.
The American Dock and Improvement Company own all the shore up to this property, and are improving it as fast as possible, erecting bulkheads and piers. The New-Jersey Central Railroad is near this place, and making new roads for teams, and easy transit to New-York; it is but two miles from the City; plenty of sand and stone on the premises; vessels of ten feet draft of water can go to the wharf.
For safe, profitable investment, it is the best piece of real estate and the largest water-front offered for sale around New-York. For manufactories, warehouses and docks, it cannot be excelled. Taxes low. It will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Title perfect. Warrantee deed given. Map, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
ANNUAL SALE OF SECOND-HAND CARPETS.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
MAY 10, 11 and 13,
at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
The catalogues for this sale may be obtained at the salesroom at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, comprising 800 lots, of which there are about 50 velvet, 250 Brussels, 75 three-ply, 150 ingrain, and the balance consists of stair carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
MANY OF THESE ARE AS GOOD AS NEW.
Purchasers will find it more convenient for themselves and greatly oblige us by coming prepared to pay for their carpets on the spot, and take them away *immediately*. We have a very large quantity of GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE in store from families removing, the sale of which will be continued every FRIDAY and SATURDAY until the whole is sold.

PUBLIC SALE.
The Custom-house lot at Perth Amboy, N. J., having a frontage of one hundred (100) feet on High-st., and a depth of one hundred (100) feet on Centre-st., will be sold on the premises at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 11, 1867.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash, the balance in equal payments of 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. Certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed when the last payment is made.
Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.
J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Collector of Customs.
PERTH AMBOY, April 10, 1867.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

PUBLIC SALE.
The three warehouses belonging to the Government, on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, subject to the acceptance of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 22, 1867.
Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of Five Thousand Dollars will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed upon the last payment being made.
Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 9, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,900 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
550 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo of brig *C. F. Eaton*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 23 East River:
2,673 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,355 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo schooner *Emblyn*, from Palermo.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
IMMENSE SALE OF EVERY KIND AND description of household furniture, the effects of the breaking up of a hard winter. THIS DAY, Thursday,) May 9, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; just such another assortment of goods as you saw last Saturday (only a little more so;) among this combination of goods you can find all the various styles and finish; also, wardrobes for princes and wardrobes for plebeians, secretaries of state and secretaries of the treasury, bureaus of peace and bureaus of war, cabinets of weal and cabinets of woe, mirrors that cast no sad reflection and mirrors that reflect severely upon the manufacturer, beds of down and beds to be knocked down, and this thing will continue until we find some individual bold enough to effect a reform in turning everybody out of house and home on the 1st of May. N. B.—Stands will be provided for the ladies. Admittance free. Children half price.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1867.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.
These articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Bleecker-st. to close an estate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close the estate of Hannah Gallatin, deceased, viz.:
BLEECKER-ST.—The very valuable three-story and attic brick building and lot, No. 57 Bleecker-st., north side, just east of Broadway, and nearly opposite Crosby-st.; lot 27x100 feet, through to the alley in the rear. Terms cash; the property is leased one year from May 1, 1867. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 53D-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
53D-ST.—The valuable lot, together with the three-story frame building thereon, on the south side of 53d-st., 475 feet west of 6th-av.; lot 25x100.5.
By order of RICHARD WARREN,
Executor, &c., of John Osborn.
Maps, &c., at the office of auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
1,200,000 FEET OF LAND
On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors,
N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
made by Luckow.
On FRIDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 147 Madison-av., near 33d-st., viz.:
English velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, rich French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood suite in blue satin, brocatel window curtains, en suite; superb carved rosewood mirror-back etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, chandeliers, carved oak marble-top buffet, carved oak marble-top extension table, fire and burglar-proof silver safe, by Herring; black walnut Turkish suite, in reps; carved black walnut bookcases, lace, reps and brocatel window curtains and cornices, black walnut library table, carved rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood amoir a glace, enameled marble-top cottage suites, best curled hair mattresses, French feather pillows, French china dinner service, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 9 o'clock, at the private stables, No. 17 East 39th-st.:
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NINETY VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., 108TH, 109TH, 110TH STS., BY ORDER OF GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, ESQ.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
8TH-AV.—Sixteen lots on west side of 8th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 108th and 110th sts.
108TH-ST.—Sixteen lots on north side of 108th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
109TH-ST.—Seventeen lots on south side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
109TH-ST.—Eighteen lots on north side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
110TH-ST.—Nineteen lots on south side of 110th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
110th-st. is opened.
Terms of sale will be liberal.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SALE OF POWDER.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1,500) barrels of powder, composed of rifle, cannon, musket and ordinary common powder, and eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds compressed powder.
These powders will be sold by sample and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms: one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD furniture.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., a fine assortment of furniture—carpets, oilcloths, bedding, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.
The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.
TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

MAY—1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 3d	3 P. M.	Friday 3d	7 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	3 P. M.	Saturday 4th	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	9½ A. M.	Monday, 6th	7 A. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.—Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half-past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—"READING FOR THE MILLION."—Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., will deliver his lecture on the above subject at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

A. FAVARGER'S LAST CLASSES IN French may yet be joined this week. Call at No. 9 University-place, only for ten minutes before the hours of 8¾, 11, 4 and 7½.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A REQUISITE—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED saves one mattress; no leathers or strings about them; durable, luxurious; $8 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eighth Annual Examination of the members of the graduating class of this institution, preparatory to their admission to the Bar, will be held at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2½ o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director..........J. GRAU.
The departure of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI is fixed for the 18th of May, in the *Ville de Paris*.
Ristori Ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
THIS (THURSDAY,) May 9, by demand of the public,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY)—MARY STUART.
Private boxes and orchestra seats, $3; dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents; proscenium boxes, $20.
SATURDAY—ONLY RISTORI MATINEE.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Boxes for Ristori's only Matinee can now be secured.

RISTORI—ELIZABETH MATINEE.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock; doors open 12½.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in America
in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of private boxes, which will be secured at their usual prices.

RISTORI BENEFITS FOR THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:
RISTORI AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK, viz:
The Five Points Children's School
and the Evening Adult School,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1867,
on which occasion Mme. RISTORI will appear for the last time in Brooklyn in her great role of
MARY STUART.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 8, at the Brooklyn Academy, and New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S BENEFIT IN AID OF AND under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.
FRENCH THEATRE..........Director, J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, Grand Matinee at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½. MACBETH.

RISTORI'S BENEFIT FOR THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.
FRENCH THEATRE..........Director, J. GRAU.
GRAND MATINEE—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12.

MME. RISTORI'S LAST MATINEE.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, in aid and under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

FRENCH THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1867,
A GRAND
RISTORI MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
American Dramatic Fund.
MME. RISTORI
has spontaneously offered her magnificent talents for the benefit of this excellent charity, and will give her only matinee of
MARY STUART.
Box office now open for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.
SPONTANEOUS AND IMMEDIATE SUCCESS
OF
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL TROUPE OF
WONDERFUL JAPANESE.
THE FIRST JAPANESE ARTISTS EVER PERMITTED TO LEAVE JAPAN.
The Imperial Troupe is composed of over twenty of the most extraordinary performers, male and female,
ACROBATS,
TOP-SPINNERS,
BUTTERFLYERS,
MAGICIANS, &c., &c.,
EXHIBITING THEIR
MARVELOUS AERIAL STUDIES
in the
SCIENCE OF EQUILIBRIUM,
and giving a
THOROUGH INSIGHT INTO ORIENTAL JUGGLERY!
Everywhere these extraordinary performers have appeared their entertainment has been pronounced the
MOST MIRACULOUS EVER BEHELD,
and TWO HUNDRED YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ANY PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Box sheet open every morning at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to Parquet and Balcony..........$1 00
Admission to Family Circle..........50
Boxes..........10 00
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

SECOND SPRING-TIDE SINGING FESTIVAL
of the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL AND CHOIR-BOY SCHOOLS AND CHARITY CHILDREN, supported by a grand orchestra and eminent solo talent, at the New-York Academy of Music, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 9, at 2 o'clock.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano; Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Tenor amateur; Mr. JOS. JEWETT, Baritone; Mr. J. A. DAWSON, Pianist, will appear.
The front of the house will be under the personal supervision of THEODORE MOSS, Esq., of Wallack's Theatre.
Director..........Mr. JEROME HOPKINS.
Tickets, $1; secured seats, $1 50, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ch. Book Depository, No. 762 Broadway.
N. B.—This monster festival, in which hundreds of performers take part, is for the Orpheon Fund, and is given under the auspices of a committee composed of the most distinguished citizens of New-York and vicinity.
O. N. SNOW..........Manager.

EXTRA.
WALLACK'S,
SATURDAY, May 11,
FIRST MATINEE
OF
FLYING SCUD.
Doors open at 1, commence at 2, terminating at 4:30.
Seats can now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIRST-CLASS BALLET WANTED.
Apply to L. J. VINCENT, stage door on Crosby-st., at 11 A. M.

IRVING HALL.—A NIGHT BEYOND THE TOMB, a lecture with extracts, on the Divine Comedy of "Dante," by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1, at the Hall and usual places.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 60 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE Imperial Japanese Troupe, Flying Scud, Black Crook and the Worrell Sisters can be secured three days in advance at the St. Nicholas Hotel—Theatre Ticket Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA
of the
OCTOROON.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and STAGE APPOINTMENTS, and in which the popular Comedian,
YANKEE LOCKE,
will appear.
THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
in the City where
LADIES, FAMILIES and CHILDREN
may pass an AGREEABLE and INSTRUCTIVE DAY.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
200 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled

FLYING
SCUD

OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FIRST MATINEE.
FLYING SCUD.
SATURDAY, MAY 11.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-NINTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, May 11, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats and tickets for all theatres, operas concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

BRADBURY'S
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE
Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 85 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES.—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $100 to $200 each: new and second-hand pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 56th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECOND hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS TO RENT OR EXCHANGED.—Also, new and second-hand pianos sold on installments, at No. 425 Broome-st. WM. B. BRADBURY.

A SINGLE ACTION HARP FOR SALE at No. 173 Allen-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.
A family school for boys under 14 years of age. Twenty-first session opens May 6.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.
Session opens April 29.

HOBART HALL.—RECTOR, REV. J. J. ELMENDORF.—Fifteenth Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1867. Three full lots have been purchased on the north side of West 45th-st., adjoining 5th-av., and steps are now being taken to erect thereon a spacious building, complete in all its appointments, and adapted to the requirements of a young ladies' school of the highest order. During the erection of the Hall the house No. 38 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will be used for the same purpose, and the school will hold its daily sessions there after May 1, 1867.

THE ADELPHIA INSTITUTE AT NEW-Milford, Conn., is considered by its patrons a first-class institution for boys and young men. The buildings are very superior, spacious and elegant, the locality one of the best in New-England.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys, reopens in new building April 24. Inspection solicited. H. W. SIGLAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PRINCIPAL for public school, near City, $1,250; also another at $1,700. Professor Natural Sciences, City, Autumn, $1,500 at first; Principal Southern normal school, Autumn; lady for piano and vocal music in female college; one for "object teaching," on the Hudson; also several ladies for music and several for French and music. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application from J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A FRENCH LADY, A SUPERIOR MUSICIAN of first-class capacity and successful experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; would teach a portion of the day for a pleasant home; no objection to go to the country; best of references given and required. Address, with full particulars, INSTRUCTRESS, care of *Weekly Review*, No. 596 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address S. O., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINGARD'S.
514 BROADWAY, 514.
Great success of the
COMBINATION STAR TROUPE.
Houses nightly crowded with beauty and fashion.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL THIS WEEK.
The French Dancing Master.
Prof. CHASSEZ.
A. M. HERNANDEZ.
BILLY PASTOR in a new budget of comicalities.
Mlle. DE VERE and LINA WINDELL
in fascinating dances.
New ballet of
LES SEVILLIANES,
supported by Lingard's charming Ballet Troupe.
JOHNNY ALLEN
in new acts.
FANNY FORREST and EMMA FOWLER
in new songs.
MONTE VERDE, the Contortionist.
PARKHURST and STRAUT in a new clog dance
and HERNANDEZ'S Comic Pantomime of
VOL AU VENT.
Don't forget MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS
of the brief engagement of the distinguished actor and author,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 9,
only performance of the famous Dickens drama,
DOMBEY AND SON.
Mr. John Brougham appearing for
THE ONLY TIME
in his unrivaled impersonation of
CAPT. CUTTLE.
Sustained by an excellent cast throughout.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. BROUGHAM.
DAVID COPPERFIELD and POCAHONTAS.
The new local Drama,
TREASURE TROVE,
will soon be ready.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Fourth and Fifth nights of the beautiful and gifted WORRELL SISTERS in their inimitable double burlesque bill of ALADDIN AND CINDERELLA.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS the performances will commence with ALADDIN, with Misses SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNY, and the strength of the company in the cast. To conclude with the musical burlesque CINDERELLA; OR, THE PRINCE, THE LACKEY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. G. L. FOX AND THE
COMIC PANTOMIME,
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
SATURDAY, May 11, 1867,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON at 2½. EVENING at 8.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX
and termination of his management.
MONDAY, May 13,
G. C. HOWARD'S ANNUAL TRIBUTE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
SIX NIGHTS MORE AND ONE MATINEE ONLY OF
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, last four nights of the SHAMROCK.
FRIDAY—MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS' FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY at 1½, LAST WILLIAMS MATINEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
FAREWELL BENEFIT. FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 10, 1867.
A GREAT BILL. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
DRAMA. FARCE. EXTRAVAGANZA.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE,
CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY,
BARNEY THE BARON.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS IN ALL.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
This acknowledged Standard Temple of Minstrelsy
IS CROWDED NIGHTLY.
LEON'S screaming burlesques, KELLY'S opera troubles.
HORN'S screaming witticisms, SEYMOUR'S comicalities.
LEON'S screaming imitations, KELLY'S Enoch Arden,
HORN'S screaming eccentricities, SEYMOUR'S dance.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
This week will be presented the wonderful JAPANESE JUGGLERS in their
ASTONISHING FEET.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

THE
HELIOGRAPHORAMA,
At the MARINER'S TEMPLE, corner Oliver and Henry sts., THURSDAY EVENING, May 9.
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
Doors open at 7½; exhibition commences at 7¾.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Social Reunion will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7 P. M. Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, will preside. Eminent speakers may be expected for this occasion, among whom will be Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Rev. A. D., NORTHRUP, Rev. C. S. ROBINSON and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Appropriate music, both instrumental and vocal, will enliven the exercises as usual. The annual business meeting of the Society, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission to the Social Reunion, price 50 cents, no reserved seats, may be obtained at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 43 Bible House, and at the office of the *Independent*, New-York; also at the office of the *Union*, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The anniversary exercises of this Society will be held in Steinway Hall THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. TALMADGE, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. HALL, late of Florence, Italy; Rev. Mr. ROSSITER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and others.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION of the New-York institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, 1867. Door open at 2 o'clock; exercises commence at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½, Bowery.

CATARRH! SCROFULA! BRONCHITIS! POSITIVE CURE!—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered the remedial plants which eradicate every phase of these fatal diseases, which the false pretenders have never cured in any case, he guarantees the success of his sovereign remedies. Explanatory circular one stamp.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office 545 Broadw'y.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 195 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Financial Exhibits and Reports of Operations---The American Home Missionary Society---The National Temperance Society---American Tract Society of Boston, and Others.

American Home Missionary Society.

The forty-first anniversary of this Society was celebrated yesterday evening at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a small but highly respectable audience, Rev. Dr. PETERS, Vice-President of the Society, in the chair.

The exercises were commenced with a brief and impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. HOOKER, of Boston, when the Treasurer's report was presented, of which the subjoined is an abstract:

Receipts, $212,567 63; expenditures, $227,963 97; leaving $12,411 79 still due to missionaries for labor performed. In addition to these past dues, appropriations already made, and daily becoming due, amount to $129,894 94, making the total of pledges $142,206 73; toward canceling which there is a balance in the treasury of $75,558 67.

The report of the Executive Committee showed that the number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society in twenty-nine different States and Territories has been 846. Of the whole number 538 have been the pastors of stated supplies of single congregations; 232 have ministered in two or three congregations each, and 76 have extended their labors over wider fields. Five missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people, and thirty-five in foreign languages—sixteen to Welsh and fourteen to German congregations, and five to congregations of Hollanders, Swedes, Frenchmen and Indians. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 1,645. The aggregate of ministerial labor performed is equal to 655. The number of pupils in Sabbath-schools is 64,000. Fifty-three churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year, and 31 have become self-supporting. Forty-six houses of worship have been completed; 102 repaired, and 37 others are in process of erection. One hundred and thirty-two churches report revivals of religion; and 376 missionaries 3,356 hopeful conversions. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained have been 5,959, viz.: 3,505 on profession and 2,454 by letter. A comparison of the results of the last year with those of the year preceding, exhibits gratifying evidence of progress in the Society's work. The receipts are less by $8,524 22, occasioned chiefly by the difference in the amount of legacies; while the amount that has been expended in aid of feeble churches and in establishing new missions among the destitute is $19,152 79 greater. The number of missionaries exceeds those of the previous year by 28. In the number of congregations to which the Gospel has been preached, there has been an increase of 51, and in the number instructed in Sabbath Schools and Bible classes an increase of 2,800. Eight more churches have been organized; five more have come to the condition of self support and 47 more houses of worship have been completed or repaired. More than twice the number of missionaries make mention of revivals of religion under their labors; 1,207 more conversions are reported; 235 more have been added to the churches, and 16 more young men are preparing for the ministry. The increase of laborers has been almost wholly in the Western and Southwestern fields.

The reports were unanimously adopted.

Rev. ED. P. GOODWIN, of Columbus, Ohio, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the work of home missions has special claims upon the churches, as an agency that stands foremost as respects the triumphs of Christianity in our land and throughout the world.

The following resolution, presented by Rev. EDWARD K. ALDEN, D.D., of Boston, Mass., was adopted:

Resolved, That the indefinite grandeur which gathers about the home missionary work adds to its practical efficiency.

After singing the hymn,

"Look for thy sphere of endless day,"

the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

National Temperance Society and Publication House.

The second anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was celebrated yesterday in this City. The morning business meeting was held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton-street, corner of William-street, at 11 o'clock. Among those present were Revs. Dr. NEWELL, THEODORE L. CUYLER, J. B. DUNN, R. G. PARDEE, Mr. J. N. STEARNS, and several other gentlemen well known in the Temperance cause.

Rev. Dr. W. W. NEWELL, of the Board of Managers, was called to the chair, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE opened the proceedings with prayer.

The first business before the meeting was the reading of the annual report of the Corresponding Secretary.

The report referred to the action of the committees appointed at the Convention which was held at Saratoga in 1865. At the meetings of the Committee it had been decided to have one consolidated National Temperance Society. In addition to this State auxiliary organizations had been started at Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities, and these had been, during the past, a source of strength to the National Society. The Order of the Sons of Temperance and the Templars had also contributed very largely to the success of the movement by their sound organizations. Another feature of interest was in the action of several Methodist Conferences, at which it had been decided to discipline all members signing petitions for persons seeking licenses. In Maine the law which had been regarded as a failure some few years ago, had during the past year been put in force, especially in the City of Portland. In New-Hampshire a State Temperance Society had been formed, which was in a healthy condition, and in Vermont the cause was steadily advancing. It was in Massachusetts, however, where the grandest and most successful struggle had been fought out. A new and stringent liquor law had been enacted recently in Rhode Island increasing the penalty of violating the law. Every holder of a license had to give a $1,000 bond and pay a license fee of from $200 to $500. In New-York no backward step had been taken. A large number of clergymen and prominent citizens had given in their adhesion to the cause. The Excise Law, although not all the friends of temperance desired, had been exceedingly beneficial, and would become still more stringent.

During the few weeks it was in operation last Summer, it was noteworthy that the streets of New-York were as quiet and orderly as those of a country village. In spite of the extraordinary efforts of the "rum" interest, the report continued, and of men in judicial positions prostituting their energies against the Excise Law, it had been finally successful. The report wound up by referring to the action of the Mayor of Jersey City, and the steady advance of the cause throughout the States, especially in Michigan and Illinois.

The Treasurer then read his annual report, from which it appears the receipts during the year amounted to $26,592 45; expenditures, $25,462 71; leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,129 74.

The report of the publishing agent was then submitted, from which it appears that the operations of the publication department during the past year have been as follows:

The whole amount of receipts for subscriptions to the *National Temperance Advocate* and the *Youths' Temperance Banner*, together with the amount received for advertisements inserted in the *Advocate* for the year ending April 30, 1867, was $10,940 27: total receipts for books, tracts, &c., $7,019 69—making a total of cash receipts for the year of $17,959 96. Of these two publications the *Advocate* has a circulation of about 7,000 monthly, and is gradually increasing. The whole number of copies printed during the year is 88,000, making 123,000 since the organization of the Society. The present circulation of the *Banner* is 34,000 monthly; whole number for the year, 345,000, making 426,000 copies since the Society was organized.

A number of new books and 2,856,000 pages of tracts have been published during the year. The tracts have been published and sold nearly at cost. The organizations of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars have purchased tracts for distribution to some extent. There are many calls for tracts for gratuitous distribution, but the donations to the Society have not been sufficient to answer the calls. When the churches, organizations, and friends of the cause contribute as liberally to the temperance reform as its importance demands, we will be able to answer these pressing calls. Several able and important works have been approved by the Publication Committee, and adopted by the Board for publication, which will be issued as rapidly as the funds will allow. The demand for books and documents containing facts and statistics, as well as sound reasoning and solid argument, is constantly increasing and must be met. A literature must be created before it can be scattered broadcast over the land.

There have been many calls for tracts and documents containing statistics and cost of intemperance, adulteration of liquor, &c., which we have not been able to supply. The prizes offered have not been sufficient to call forth all that is desired upon these important subjects. It is hoped this great want will soon be supplied.

An election of officers for the ensuing year closed the session. Hon. WM. E. DODGE was chosen President, Rev. J. B. DUNN Secretary, and CHAS. P. HART, Esq., Treasurer of the Society.

In the evening a large public meeting was held in the main hall of the Cooper Institute, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President, occupying the chair. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. H. D. GANSE, after which Rev. J. B. DUNN read letters of apology and sympathy from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE, Major-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK and Hon. H. W. WILSON. The Chairman of the evening then addressed the meeting briefly, congratulating the audience upon the successful legislation of the past Winter, despite the gigantic efforts made by the liquor interest to break it up. The Occidental Glee Club then sung an appropriate glee in a very acceptable manner, after which Rev. T. L. CUYLER was introduced. He spoke of the hopeful condition of the temperance cause to-day, referring to the stringency with which the laws are being enforced in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and some other States. Pennsylvania held a mighty convocation the other day, which was presided over by the hero of Gettysburgh, Gen. GEARY, the Governor of the Keystone State. Indeed, from all over the Union come to-night the tidings of hope and good cheer. He rejoiced greatly in the aid which science has brought to us—establishing by the most unanswerable arguments the fact that alcohol is a poison, and as such not to be handled by men as a beverage.

Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, President of Williams College, was then introduced. The speaker aimed particularly to destroy the validity of the liquor-dealers' and drinkers' argument, that the Excise and Prohibition laws encroach upon their rights. He admitted in reply to this that every man has a right to the free use of every faculty and all the property with which God has blessed him, provided, however, that such use does not interfere with the rights of his neighbor. As one of the effects of the liberal use of these so-called "rights" in this City, he would instance that one-half of the expense of supporting its Police grows out of the sale of rum. No man, he insisted, has the right to be engaged in any business, or to encourage the same, whereby money is absolutely taken out of another man's pocket against his will.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., was the next speaker. He said this was his first temperance speech before a New-York audience. All over the States there was a general awakening of the people upon this subject, and the signs of the times are hopeful. We cannot safely rest the interests of the ballot-box upon a drunken community. The first qualification demanded of a voter is that he should have at least a good common school education, and next, that he should have so exalted a conception of the sacred responsibility with which he is intrusted, that he will not indulge in anything that shall steal away his self-control. The idea of prohibition is not that a man shall not drink champagne in his own house—it does say, though, that he shall not throw open his doors and invite in passers-by; and the time has gone when men could say, "Although it is a law, I will not obey it." Schoolhouses and the progress of education have made this impossible. The license system has utterly failed, and to-day the Prohibitionists insist that society shall have the right to protect itself completely. Mr. PHILLIPS' address abounded with weighty arguments in favor of prohibition, and closed with a powerful appeal to the audience to sustain by every word and act the glorious cause of temperance.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. WYCKOFF, after which the audience retired.

The American Tract Society of Boston.

The American Tract Society held its thirty-third anniversary yesterday afternoon, at Steinway Hall. The President of the Society, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, presided. The exercises began with an organ voluntary by Mr. C. A. MURGER. Prayer was offered by Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D. After the singing of a hymn the Secretaries of the Society presented their reports. During the year over 1,500,000 of tracts and 3,163,000 papers on religious subjects have been distributed. The gratuitous distribution has been far larger than in any former year, amounting to $47,500; of which $4,000 was in cash, in aid of printing abroad. This distribution has been made through the ordinary channels at comparatively small expense. Among those who have received grants are pastors and churches—especially the feebler, and in destitute localities. The publications have been much sought in revivals and the work of home evangelization. It has been esteemed a peculiar privilege to become thus auxiliary to these greatly blessed labors of God's people. Many hundreds of Sabbath and Mission schools have been supplied with libraries and papers, in whole or in part. Seventy-five libraries, of $30 each, have been sent into the far South for the use of white and mixed schools.

The labors of the Society among seamen and fishermen have been most successful, and the report gives great praise to the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association, City Missions, Reformatory and Charitable Institutions connected with the Association. The freedmen, says the report, have constituted one of the most interesting fields of the Society's operations. The series of school-books, prepared expressly by their use, the *Freedman* and *Freedman's Journal*, with other books and papers, have been liberally furnished. Many hundreds of churches, Sabbath and day schools, have thus been supplied monthly. "In the Master's name," writes a teacher, "I ask you, and the great North, to provide liberal things for the thousands of white and colored children of the South, whose condition none but those here can properly appreciate and understand."

FINANCES.

[As the financial year closed April 30, it has been impossible to secure full returns of all items in season for this statement. The figures are, however, approximately correct.]

The entire receipts of the Society during the year were $160,569 78; the expenditures, including balance from last year, $157,926 94; present balance in the treasury, $2,642 84. The above were divided as follows:

THE CHARITABLE DEPARTMENT.—*Receipts*.—Donations, $58,050 10, (being much the largest ever received in one year;) legacies, $10,553 46. Total receipts, $68,603 56.

Expenditures.—Grants of publications, $43,500; in cash for foreign lands, $4,000; missionary labor and colportage, $6,127 10; agencies, salary of Secretary, and other expenses, $17,551 34. Total expenditures, $71,178 44.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—*Receipts*.—From sales, $91,273 72; from Charitable Department, for grants, $43,500; publication fund, &c., $692 50. Total receipts, $135,466 22.

Expenditures.—For publications, $101,721 10; store, $11,621 85; other expenditures, $10,691 34. Total expenditures, $124,034 29.

After the reading of the report, Rev. H. C. RILEY addressed the meeting, setting forth the great labors of the Society, and making an earnest appeal for its support.

The meeting was next addressed by W. L. COAN, who at considerable length described the condition of the South, and appealed that the aid so much needed there for the spirit and salvation of her people should be given. He stated that $600,000 in gold had been sent there by Rome, and that her missionaries poured in by fifties and sixties. Negroes were like other men—subject to the same influences. The Catholic Churches were thrown open to them; there were no negro galleries. The white and black kneel down together. He called upon them to do their part in the work of evangelization. The work of freedom was only begun, and would not be finished until the pure Gospel was in the possession of every freedman. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. EDWARD W. FRENCH and Rev. C. A. VAN DYCK, D. D., after which the exercises closed with the singing of the Doxology and the Benediction.

The American Tract Society.

The forty-second anniversary of the American Tract Society was held at Steinway Hall yesterday. In the absence of Bishop MCILVAINE, President of the Society, Hon. WM. E. DODGE presided. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. PAXTON. MOSES ALLEN, Esq., read an abstract of the Treasurer's report; and abstracts of the annual report of the operations of the Society were read by Rev. Messrs. HALLOCK and STEVENSON, Secretaries. An abstract of these reports was published in the TIMES yesterday.

In the absence of Rev. A. F. GORDON, of Massachusetts, who was appointed to speak to the first theme: "Union Missionary Colportage—deserving the support of all evangelical churches as their instrument for reaching speedily with the Gospel the outlying and interlying destitutions, North, West and South." Rev. GLENN WOOD, Missionary for the Northwest, Mr. GEO. E. SHEARER, Secretary of the Society at Richmond, and Mr. H. E. SIMMONS, a gentleman who had traveled extensively through the South, delivered short addresses.

Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, of the Spanish-American Congregation in this City, spoke to the following subject: "The twenty millions of Spanish America—waiting for an evangelical literature, and accessible to personal efforts." He spoke hopefully of the spread of Protestantism in all the Spanish-American countries. He regarded the triumph of the Liberal Party in Mexico as a sign that Christ's kingdom would there be established, and with it the sure foundation of Liberty. In Chili also, and the other Spanish Republics, Protestant Christianity was strengthening the people in the advance of moral power and the principles of civilization. The people desire to hear of Christ. At the same time Spain, the mother-land, pinned to the skirts of the Romish Pope, was destined to be conquered on every sea and on every field where she may try to vindicate her power without acknowledging the claims of liberty and Christianity. He advocated the sending of Christian literature and Christian missionaries into all the countries known by the title "Spanish America." The people were eager to read; their desires should and must be met; their wants must be supplied. He was sure that if the proper efforts were made in the South American field fruits would grow to an extent that would astonish the church in this country. He spoke of the Spanish congregation in this City, and said that there were several young men studying with a view to the ministry, and working hard all day to sustain themselves in the prosecution of their work.

Rev. WM. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., of Brooklyn, spoke upon "The unity of Christ's people illustrated in the principles and work of the American Tract Society." He said that one of the grandest principles predicated by the Society was its evangelical basis; it proposed to harmonize men of whatever denominational relationship in efforts to spread the gospel. Recently, while in Europe, he heard of a young lady whose mind was unsettled regarding the giving of her heart to Christ; she was surrounded by anxious friends, and was under the eye of a missionary; A gentleman said I have in my possession a book which will soon settle her mind on this question. He gave her a copy of Renan's Jesus; she read it; she read it again, so deeply impressed was she with its contents. She laid it down and said, "RENAN describes a man, but invests him with all the properties which no man ever possessed; he to whom RENAN has given these concessions is divine—Christ, not man." The division which had taken place in the Tract Society in past years must be healed up; the separate parts must come together; such a union was inevitable; the hearts of the men and women whose hands were engaged in this work could not be stayed in their determintion to carry on the work. The weakness of Christ's Church was her divisions. We must go on and show that the Church was united in its spiritual work, and the truth, as it is in Jesus, must triumph.

The exercises were concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. DEWITT.

Anti-Slavery Society.

The Society met at Dodworth's Hall yesterday morning, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS in the chair.

The resolutions offered by Mr. PHILLIPS yesterday were adopted without debate, with the exception of one, which seemed to those present to express too much confidence in the Republican party.

Mr. PILLSBURY said that the Republican leaders could not be depended on on the subject of slavery.

Mrs. FOSTER doubted whether the Ohio Legislature would have submitted the question of negro suffrage to the people had they believed that public feeling was in favor of suffrage. She considered the action of leading politicians as the best indications of public sentiment.

Mr. PHILLIPS said it was the policy of political leaders to keep about twenty per cent. behind public opinion, so as to have a bond of safety for action and future position.

Mr. PILLSBURY said that suffrage for women could be carried more easily among the Democrats than among the Republicans. He made some remarks on Senator WILSON, of whom he said he had not yet learned the worst. The Abolitionists, he thought, would require considerable time to bring public sentiment to the proper point as regarded the position of the negro.

Several persons spoke on the question, and expressed the opinion that the American people required rousing up on the point under discussion.

Mr. BURLEIGH believed that the sentiment of Anti-Slavery was sinking deeper into the minds of the people. He believed in the statement of the necessity of placing forty acres of land at the disposal of every negro, on which he could stand and vote independently. The cry against confiscation was enough to satisfy him that public sentiment should be brought to see the necessity of granting to the negro his due in land and education.

Dr. SNODGRASS was in favor of limiting the possession of land at the South. It was a feeling there that the more land a man owned, the higher he stood in the social scale. He therefore favored land limitation. He thought the colored people of Washington had acted wrong in agreeing not to put colored men in office.

An amendment to the resolutions to the effect that the Society regard the sentiment of the people as never before so near the right, or so strong, and that any deviation from the proper course will be regarded as the result of the work of political leaders, was adopted.

A list of officers for the ensuing year was then read and adopted. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS continues President of the Society for another year, and many of the other officers are the same. Miss PERVIS, of Bibery, Penn., was elected an Assistant Secretary.

Mr. WM. R. BROWN thought the Society should not blame the Republicans. The duty of the Society was to keep the people up to their work. Complaint had been made that HENRY WILSON had been sent South to speak to the people. He hoped the Society would send some one on a similar mission. In regard to woman and negro suffrage he would not assist one as against the other. He was in favor of both.

MARY GROVE ALLEN thought the Society was doing a good work if it did nothing more than support the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, a paper which had great influence on our legislators.

After a conversational debate the Society adjourned.

Universal Peace Society.

The Universal Peace Society celebrated the first anniversary of its existence yesterday at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth-street. Three meetings were held, morning, afternoon and evening. To each and all of these gatherings the public were invited by a circular setting forth the following declaration of principles:

"The experiment of six thousand years, to establish peace by deadly force has failed, and the record is written in blood! Millions of lives have been sacrificed and treasures beyond computation have been wasted. Believing that legalized man-killing is inexpedient, inhuman, unchristian and barbarous, is it not time to try some better plan? And convinced that the causes of war, as well as war itself, must surrender to justice, love and truth, as the conditions of radical peace, we invite to these meetings all persons, irrespective of sex, color, race or faith, and from such as cannot attend, we solicit any word, counsel or aid that interest or ability shall impose. Many prominent speakers will be present, and all interested in the reform may have a hearing."

In response to this invitation not more than twenty persons were assembled at any one of the three sessions. The small attendance, however, was attributed to the fact that several prominent associations were celebrating their anniversaries while the Universal Peace Society were holding theirs, and therefore had no dampening effect upon the spirits of those engaged in the movement. The object of the organization that met yesterday at Masonic Hall may be briefly alluded to. The Universal Peace Society seeks to establish principles which they believe will ultimately prevent and render unnecessary warfare between civilized nations. The members organized themselves into an association about eighteen months ago, and since then have held conventions in different parts of the country for the purpose of bringing their ideas before the people. How successful they have been in making converts, and what effect their declaration of principles has produced yet remains to be proven.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The proceedings of the morning session were commenced at 10 o'clock. Mr. ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and Mr. LEVI K. JOSLYN, of Providence, R. I., acted as Secretary. After the members had been called to order the Secretary proceeded to read a number of letters received from parties whose adherence to the movement had been requested. The most important of these epistles was one from Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, expressive of deep sympathy with the purposes of the Society, but setting forth the opinion that it was better to fight for a principle than to secure peace by a truckling policy. Mr. GARRISON stated that he believed that the peace of the Cross was the only just, courageous and divine peace. He wished the workers success, and regretted his inability to attend their meetings by reason of his departure for Europe. The letters received having been disposed of, a lengthy series of resolutions were presented by Mr. LOVE, on behalf of the Executive Committee, these resolutions embodying *in extenso* the aspirations of the Society for universal peace, and deprecating those who would endeavor to disturb it. A protracted discussion followed the reading of these resolutions. Messrs. LOVE, WRIGHT and PEEBLES took part in the debate, during which the two first-named gentlemen maintained that as the Constitution of the United States contained a clause giving to the Government the right of declaring war, they could not vote or exercise any elective franchise until that section of the Constitution was either amended or stricken out. Mr. PEEBLES declared that any wrong existing in society could be reached and corrected by the exercise of the right of suffrage, provided that right were judiciously and faithfully exercised by each of its citizens. The adoption of the resolutions under discussion not having been decided upon at the hour of adjournment, a further consideration of their merits was deferred to the afternoon session.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was commenced at 2:30 o'clock. The annual report of the labors of the Society was presented to the assemblage. A perusal of this document showed that a quantity of miscellaneous publications had been circulated during the past year. The list of these comprised the address delivered by President LOVE before the National Peace Convention held in Boston; extracts from the introductory remarks to the works of WM. ELLERY CHANNING; the declaration of principles and the Constitution of the Universal Peace Society; the address of the Universal Peace Society to families; "War the Great Crime of Our Civilization," by LEVI K. JOSLYN; "The Declaration of Radical Peace Principles," by HENRY C. WRIGHT, and other productions of a like character. Additional and less statistical portions of the report alluded with sorrow to the death of WILLIAM COBDEN, of England, and expressed a decided non-appreciation of the proposal of Rev. Mr. SEARS, of Brown College, to give young men a military education. A report from the Pennsylvania Peace Society to the Convention set forth, among other facts that that branch of the organization, having learned that Queen VICTORIA had appointed a Commission to take into consideration the purport of the laws relative to the enforcement of neutrality on the occurrence of outside complications, had forwarded to the Commission a circular, urging the necessity of providing for the establishment of permanent peace. In reply to this communication, the Philadelphia Society has received the assurance from the English Commission that although their powers in the matter had been overrated, the members hoped to make such arrangements as would tend to the preservation of peace between England and other nations, and especially their transatlantic kinsmen. The report also alluded to the atrocity of the impending Indian war in the United States, and expressed regret that the Christian community did not awake to a true sense of its horrors. Subsequent portions of the document, in connection with excerpts from other reports showed that during the eighteen months existence of the main society auxiliary organizations had been formed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. After the perusal of these statements and of sundry letters from persons who gave utterance therein to deep concern for the success of the Society, the resolutions which had been brought up for discussion during the morning session were once more discussed. Dr. SHEPPARD, of New-York, and Mr. PRINCE, of Connecticut, took part in the debate, which offered no feature of especial interest. During the progress of the discussion Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, coming forth from among the audience, proceeded by request, to make a few remarks. She said that the small attendance should not discourage those interested in the movement, for she remembered when the Anti-slavery Association held its first meeting in Philadelphia, many years ago, that the assembly was smaller still. As the labors of the Anti-Slavery Association had not brought about the overthrow of Slavery until half a century after their commencement, the faith of the Universal Peace Association in the future might be strengthened by the precedent. War could be made as unpopular as gladatorial fights and dueling. It was not to be expected that the combativeness and destructiveness innate to man were to be done away with, but it was to be hoped that they could be governed by higher spiritual influences. There had been nothing more difficult to reach than Slavery, which was once sanctified by Church usage, the perversion of the Bible, by fugitive slave bills and Dred Scott decisions. Yet its destruction had been slowly effected. Why could not the settlement of difficulties by arbitrament and reference, so often brought into play at the close of the war, be accomplish ere the strife began? The principles that had governed the Quakers for the past two centuries were still in force, and why could not these principles ruling a small community be brought to bear upon a nation? It was daily becoming more and more difficult to plunge a people into war. It surely would not require many years to show that there was a better way of settling difficulties than by recourse to mere brute force. At the termination of Mrs. MOTT's remarks, the discussion on the resolutions was resumed, the meeting soon afterward adjourning until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, and several letters having been read, the debate on the adoption of the resolutions was again commenced. Mr. HEYWOOD, of Massachusetts, having spoken of the folly of men who sought in the Bible the justification of war, as others had sought in it the justification of Slavery, said that the effect of persuasion was so great that if one-half of the few persons present believed in peace principles, they might convert New-York in less than twenty years. THEODORE PARKER said "the highest treason within the reach of human capacity is war." The speaker considered any clergyman who advocated war an apostate to Christianity.

Dr. HALLECK, of New-York, here took the floor, and said that there was a time for everything, and that just as seeds require time for incubation, germination and subsequent growth, so did the ideas propounded by the Society. He, in fine, thought the movement rather premature. Mr. JOSLYN, of Rhode Island, in refutation of this assertion, expressed his belief that it was time to sow the seed even if it was not time to think of reaping the harvest. Mr. H. C. WRIGHT, who succeeded Mr. JOSLYN, was anxious to say a word in reference to Dr. HALLECK's position. Dr. HALLECK, said the speaker, acknowledged the correctness of the principle of the Society. Then, said he, if the principle in us is right, our first duty is to try to incarnate it. He advocated preaching and disseminating their belief. He could not realize that human nature was so bad as to affirm the righteousness of war, and the lovers of peace should therefore seek to induce humanity to incarnate the principle they believed.

Mrs. TOWNSEND, of Vermont, said, in reference to Dr. HALLECK's allusion to the slowness of germination, that she believed that the members of the Peace Societies had greenhouses of their own, wherein ideas were reared and forced into bloom while the cold world outside was in a state of transition from Winter to Spring. When the soil of the world was in a fit condition to receive these ideas they would be ready for transplantation. She thought that with the triumph of the Anti-Slavery Society before them there was every encouragement to continue their labors.

Similar remarks were afterward made by President LOVE and Messrs. FERGUSON and SHEPPARD, subsequent to which an adjournment was had. The Society will continue in session to-day.

The Five Points House of Industry.

The anniversary exercises of the pupils of the Five Points House of Industry were held at that institution yesterday afternoon. The programme of the celebration included the singing of songs and hymns, the recitation of selected pieces and an examination of the classes in arithmetic, geography, &c. The proficiency displayed by the children was very encouraging to their teachers, and proved that the little ones themselves had not neglected the opportunity afforded them to acquire the elements of an education. The exercises of yesterday will be repeated at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected that the friends and patrons of the House will attend.

The Brooklyn Sunday Schools.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools is announced to take place on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The following gentlemen have been appointed Marshals: Eastern Division, E. P. MALTBY; Western Division, G. A. BELL; Northern Division, S. L. PARSONS; Southern Division, A. T. BALDWIN; Gowanus Division, WM. T. MORFORD.

Anniversaries To-Day.

Equal Rights Association, Church of the Puritans, at 10 A. M.

American Bible Society, Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Steinway Hall, 4 P. M.

American Congregational Union, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M.

Radical Peace Society, Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, 10 A. M.

Five Points House of Industry, 2 P. M.

Baptist Sunday-school Union, Baptist Church in Oliver-street, at 7:30 P. M.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Mons. Du Chaillu before the Traveler's Club.

A select audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled, by invitation, at the Traveler's Club, in Fifth-avenue, last evening, to listen to a lecture from Mons. P. B. DU CHAILLU, the celebrated African explorer. The speaker was introduced with some highly complimentary remarks by EDWARD E. DUNBAR, President of the Club, and premised his lecture by saying that he had just come from Putnam County, where he had been to gain rest and quiet for the preparation of a series of public lectures which he proposed to give upon his African experiences. He had accepted an invitation to come there this evening to have a little talk with his friends, but with no idea that any ladies were to be present, and with no preparation for a formal lecture. He had studied the natural history, geography, and the people of Equatorial Africa for the last ten years, and had collected a vast amount of material which he found it difficult to condense satisfactorily to the limits of an evening's lecture. During his travels in Africa he had made large collections, chimpanzees, gorillas, birds, &c., and among the rest 120 skulls of negroes. Those last were collected not as a matter of pleasure (laughter) but for scientific purposes. The natives looked upon him as a funny sort of a fellow, wandering around in the woods and collecting the skulls of their forefathers, and hardly knew what to make of him. He was often asked by them what he intended to do with these things, but they were generally willing to assist him in making the collection. The region of Africa that he had explored was nothing but a vast jungle, with a very thinly scattered population. In questioning the negroes where they came from, the answer always was "from the East," verifying the theory that emigration always took a westerly direction. Some of the tribes inhabiting these jungles he found quite warlike. They were also great workers of iron, large quantities of which was found in the mountains, which they used for the manufacture of their warlike implements. Some of the tribes were addicted to cannibalism, and often stole corpses, which they devoured with an apparent relish. On one occasion he ventured to remonstrate with the negroes against the habit of eating human flesh, but they could not see the force of his objections. Next to human flesh, they esteemed that of the gorilla the most palatable. The traveler through this vast jungle would sometimes journey for days without finding a settlement. He had suffered during his explorations more from hunger than from anything else. He generally took a monkey along with him, and would first let the monkey taste the berries he found by the wayside, and if he would eat them, he considered them safe food for himself. Thus he had lived for days and weeks, and, looking at his monkey companion, he would exclaim: "Am not I a man and a brother!" [Laughter.] Sometimes the monkey's taste in berries differed from his own—[laughter]—but he was obliged to put up with what he could get, and eat what the monkey set before him. He had also not unfrequently been compelled to eat the monkey himself, and found them equal to the finest venison. [Laughter.] The luggage of the traveler in Africa was always carried by women, the men seldom bothering themselves with anything weightier than a sword or a spear. The principal food of the country was the plantain. The natives were all believers in fatalism, and in good and evil spirits—especially the evil (laughter.) When a man is sick they try to drive the devil out of him by hideous noises. They were also firm believers in witchcraft, which might be said to be the curse of the country. Nobody, according to their idea, dies a natural death, but all are killed by witches. They have a perfect horror of the intermarriage of relatives, however distant; even people of the same clan are not allowed to intermarry, but must seek their mates from some other tribe. Mothers appear to be as fond of their babies as with us; but as soon as the babies come to be children, they sell them off without compunction. Men marry at all ages and have any number of wives. Even at the age of 100 years they take wives, and the older they are the younger they appear to want their wives to be. [Laughter.] We could not blame them for this, for even he, (the speaker,) batchelor as he was, could not say but what he liked young ladies as well as he ever did. [Laughter.] Husbands and beaus sometimes make their wives love them by beating them. If they found their wives getting lukewarm, they would apply the bastenado until the spouse promised to love them to-morrow, or at some other time. The great ambition of the African negro was to eat; he would eat all day if he could, and the men estimated the affection of their wives according to the quantity of food they brought them. The largest number of wives he had known any one native to have was 300, although a Prince once told him he had 600. The only domesticated animals were fowls and goats; and as the women never eat meat, the men have it all to themselves. There are four kinds of drink used by the natives—wine of plantain, honey and water, juice of the sugar-cane and water. Water they do not consider fit to drink if they can get anything else. Notwithstanding all their barbarism and peculiarities, they were a very kind-hearted people. They sometimes robbed the traveler, but they were always polite enough to leave one-half the booty untouched. There were plenty of insects, snakes and serpents in the land, but a scarcity of quadrupeds. He never found the climate over 98° in the shade. Rain falls to the extent of 225 inches in a year near the sea shore. For eight out of the ten years of his explorations of the interior of Africa, the speaker said he never saw a white face. He had undergone many hardships and privations, but he hoped he had been the means of contributing something to the knowledge of the world regarding that mysterious country and its people. If so, he was amply rewarded in the esteem of his fellow men and the kind wishes of his friends. [Applause.]

On motion of Gen. VIELE, a vote of thanks was extended to Mons. DU CHAILLU and to the Travelers' Club, for furnishing the audience with the interesting and instructive entertainment.

THE TURF.

Match for $1,900 on the Union Course, L. I.—A Forfeit.

Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, a numerous company of the lovers of trotting assembled on the Union Course to witness the second of the three matches made between Mr. J. B. McMANN's blk. m. *Cora*, and Mr. W. TURNBULL's b. g. *Lew Pettee*, for a stake of $1,900, two mile heats, and repeat; the former to wagon, and the latter in harness. The same horses trotted a mile heat race, best three in five last Wednesday; *Cora* going to wagon, and *Lew Pettee* in harness, and the owner of the latter, as in the present match of two mile heats, in consideration of the difference of the rig, staking $1,000 to $900 on the issue. The track was very heavy, a necessary consequence of the recent heavy rains, and after scoring a couple of times the owner of *Lew Pettee* finding his horse overmatched payed forfeit of $500, and withdrew his horse.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., Wednesday, May 8, match $1,900, two miles and repeat.

J. D. McMANN's blk. m. *Cora* received forfeit.

D. PFIFER's b. g. *Lew Pettee* paid forfeit.

The Storm.

A very severe storm set in on Tuesday night and continued during the greater part of yesterday. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a slight shower of snow fell, followed by torrents of rain, which has doubtless done much harm to the early fruit. The season is unusually backward, and already we hear accounts from the West of the bad prospects of the fruit harvest. A severe gale from the east was blowing yesterday at Sandy Hook and very few vessels entered the harbor. The unusually high tide overflowed the cellars along South and West streets, and considerable damage was done to the goods stored therein. An oyster-boat called the *Yankee Girl*, put into Stapleton dock on Tuesday night and was run into by a Jersey vessel and sunk. A coal barge was also wrecked at Stapleton. In the City no serious damage was sustained, except from the overflow of the tide. A number of vessels are due at this port from the eastward, among which are the *Ville de Paris*, the *Teutonia* and the *Chicago*. The *Eagle*, from Havana, is also due.

Early yesterday morning a three-story brick house, the property of Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, in course of completion on First-street, near Bond-street, Brooklyn, was blown down, and reduced to a complete wreck. The foundation had probably been undermined by water, which, together with the high wind, was the cause of the accident. The loss amounts to about $1,500. Fortunately no person was hurt. A number of trees were uprooted, in different parts of Brooklyn, and other damage caused by the prostration of fences.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—A very interesting meeting of workingmen was held at JOHN W. FARMER's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, last evening, Mr. HAGUE in the chair. The Chairman stated that the meeting was called under the auspices of the Coöperative Building Society for the purpose of enlightening workingmen who had not yet become members as to the basis of the organization, with a view to raising the membership to the standard necessary for beginning the regular work of the coöperative plan. Already they had 107 members, and they wanted to increase the number to 500. He said that the plan was one on which any person interested could get as much interest on his money as he would by depositing it in the Savings Bank. The Secretary, Mr. ALBERO J. ALLINGHAM, explained the plan to be simply as follows: Each member paid fifty cents initiation fee, and as soon as the standard of membership was reached, then all the 500 members commenced paying $1 a week, and as soon as $2,000 had been lodged in the bank, lots would be cast by all the members for that amount, and the fortunate drawer would receive an order from the Trustees upon the Treasurer, who would in turn hand him a check for the amount, with which he could at once proceed to build or purchase a house and begin to pay the interest thereon quarterly, besides continuing to pay his fee of $1 a week, until every member of the Society had been furnished with his house, at which point the Society, having finished the work it set out to accomplish, would cease to exist. Mr. BAXTER, a practical builder, was full of enthusiasm on the subject, and said that no man with a landlord's yoke on his shoulder was a freeman. He pointed out the social and moral evils of the tenement-house system, showing how the virtuous boy of the morning became, in twelve hours, the tainted, demoralized son by the evening, an allusion which brought out responses all over the room of "That's so," "It's true," &c. Before the meeting closed the list of members was swelled to 140, and the enthusiasm continued to grow. The workingmen engaged in this movement appear to be thinkers, and have every confidence in the success of their project. Nothing transpired at the meeting last evening which would not be generally regarded as sound and practical. Meetings will be held weekly until the standard of membership shall have been attained.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—About 11 o'clock last night Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with Officer CAMPBELL and a squad of men, made a sudden descent upon the disorderly house No. 19 Howard-street, known as the "Min-ne-ha-ha," where they arrested the proprietor, JOHN SMITH, and his wife, ANNA. Four girls in fancy costume were also taken into custody, as were eleven men who were found in the premises. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Spring-street Station-house, and they will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN to-day. The descent was made upon a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN, upon information offered by the Police.

THE OLD SUNDAY LAW REVIVED.—Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY issued a telegraph order to the several Police Captains yesterday, directing them to enforce the old Sunday law on and after the 12th inst. Hereafter all cigar-stores and groceries will be kept strictly closed on the Sabbath, and all Jews who keep their places of business open on Saturdays will be compelled to close their doors on the Christian Sabbath. By these means it is hoped that the incongruity of closing liquor-saloons and allowing cigar stores to open on Sunday will be avoided. Housekeepers accustomed to patronize their grocers on the Sabbath are warned in time.

TRIAL TRIP.—The trial trip of the steamship *Nevada*, belonging to the North American Steamship Company, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until to-day in consequence of the storm. The *Nevada* was built by J. SIMONSON, at a cost of $700,000, and it is supposed that she will prove to be remarkably fast. She is intended to ply on the Nicaragua route. She will leave at 9:30 A. M. to-day on her excursion trip, returning this evening.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Sabbath-school attached to the Oliver-street Baptist Church gave a choice entertainment last evening, consisting of heliographoramic exhibitions, enlivened with choice vocal and instrumental music. The attendance was large, and the interest so manifest that the Committee propose to repeat the affair this evening.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—A delegation from the Union League Club of Philadelphia, comprising MORTON McMICHAEL, CHARLES GIBBONS, GEORGE H. BOKER, LINDLEY SMITH and JOHN P. VERREE, dined with a committee of the Union League Club of this City last evening. A plan was proposed for coöperation between the two clubs.

EXCISE LICENSE RECEIPTS.—During the week ending last evening the receipts for excise licenses were $612,400. During the entire month of May, 1866, these receipts were $651,200, making last week's receipts only $38,850 behind those of the month in last year.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Among the arrivals at the St. Julien Hotel are Messrs. Julian G. de Homed, Manuel Canovas, José Gordoer, Francisco Rincon and Juan Rincon, Mexico City; John G. Illins, Matamoras.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 8.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	92,671,149
Specie	589,878
Legal Tender Notes	16,571,756
Due from other Banks	13,952,2:3
Due to other Banks	11,749,910
Deposits	38,721,760
Circulation of National Banks	74,784,332
Circulation of State Banks	283,806

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 8.

The rain-storm which has prevailed during the day has checked business on the dock. FLOUR is active and advanced 50c. ℔ bbl.; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring, $16 for Red Winter, $17 for White, $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is quiet and advanced 75c. ℔ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. at $9. WHEAT unchanged; four boat loads of Wheat are on the way here from New-York. CORN quiet and drooping; sales, 1,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 25. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $38@$40, and Middlings $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Peas 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York *via* rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—40,700 bushels Wheat, 17,400 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Barley, 10,200 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—2,800 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Spring Extras, $12 50@$14; White Winter Extras, $16 50; Red Winter, $15. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2, $2 03@$2 07. CORN quiet at a decline of ½c.@1c.; No. 1, $1 05½@$1 07; No. 2, 99c.@$1. OATS advanced 4c.@5c.; No. 2, 67c.@70c. RYE declined 5c.; sales at $1 47@$1 50 for No. 1. BARLEY declined 3c.@5c.; No. 2, in store, 90c.@94c. PROVISIONS heavy and nominal. MESS PORK dull at $22 50. LARD dull at 12½c.@12¾c. BEEF CATTLE dull, owing to the unsettled state of freights east; sales at $8 50@$8 75 for good to smooth steers. HOGS are moderately active at $6 30@$7 for common to choice. SHEEP active and advanced 15c.@25c.; sales at $8@$8 50. RECEIPTS—3,900 bbls. Flour, 5,300 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 657,600 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR is in good demand, and the market 50c. ℔ bbl. higher. The sales are 20,000 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring, $16 for Red Winter, $17 for White, and $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR has advanced 75c.; sales of 50 bbls. at $9. WHEAT is quiet; the sales are 1,000 bushels Canada at $3 10, 3,000 bushels do. at $3 15, and 600 bushels choice white Canada at $3 50. CORN is quiet and the market easier; sales 1,000 bushels Mixed Indiana at $1 25. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. MILL FEED is scarce; SHORTS $35, SHIPSTUFFS $38@$40, and MIDDLINGS $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are quiet; on Peas 10c., and Corn 8½c., to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston 55c., to Albany 40c., to New-York, by rail and river, 45c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR is quiet, firm and prices are unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada Spring, $3 05@$3 10; 1,500 bushels White Canada, at $3 40@$3 50; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, $2 90, all in small lots. CORN—Little disposition to operate; market very unsettled with a tendency downward; sales of a boat load of new Yellow Western at $1 18, in store; 8,000 bushels do., on private terms. OATS quiet; small sales at 78c. for Western. RYE wanted, none here. HIGHWINES dull; retailing at $2 33. MESS PORK quiet at $23. LARD dull at 13¼c.@½c. BARLEY scarce and nominal at $1 25 for Canada. RECEIPTS unimportant. SHIPMENTS—To New-York, none. FREIGHTS—Corn, 13c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR firm but unchanged; Superfine at $12 50@$13 50; trade brands, $14 50@$16 50. WHEAT firmer, and the high sales check business. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 1 in bulk, 97c.@$1, the latter was the extreme; Mixed sacked, $1 08. OATS are in fair demand at 72c. for No. 1. RYE steady at $1 70. BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY, 11¼c. in bond. MESS PORK dull at $22 75. BULK MEATS firm at 8c.@10c. BACON dull; Shoulders were offered at 8¾c.; Sides, 10¾c.; Clear do. were held at 12c. LARD firm but unchanged. Liverpool advices strengthen it. GROCERIES steady and in moderate demand. BUTTER dull at 26c.@27c. EGGS, 15c. Gold, 137¼ buying.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 8.

TOBACCO—Inferior and common Lugs are lower, but prices for Leaf are freely maintained. COTTON declining; Middling 23c.@23½c. FLOUR quiet, but unchanged. WHEAT firm, at $2 70@$3 for Spring; $3 50 for Prime; $3 55@$3 60 for Choice, and $3 75 for Fancy. CORN heavy, and declined 2c.; sales $1 12@$1 18. OATS 92c.@95c. BARLEY $1 20@$1 22½ for Choice Spring. RYE quiet, at $1 47½@$1 55½. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD—11½c. for Country Kettle. WHISKY nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON unsettled and lower; Low Middlings 23c.@24c.: sales 2,700 bales; receipts 464 bales; exports 8,132 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR quiet but unchanged. CORN—The stock is light and the demand good at full prices; White $1 50. OATS—Stock small and in active demand; sales at 95c. PORK dull and unchanged, only a jobbing business was done. Gold 137¼. Sterling Exchange 47@51. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR declining; Double Extra, $13 50. RYE FLOUR, $9. WHEAT declining; sales at $2 90@$2 90½ for No. 1; $2 73@$2 75 for No. 2, and $2 60 for No. 3. OATS advancing; sales at 73c.@73½c. for No. 1, and 72½c. for No. 2. CORN heavy at $1 13 for No. 1, old. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—600 bbls. Flour, 23,600 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 8.

Sales of 202 hhds. LEAF TOBACCO at easier rates; Lugs, $2 75@$4 75; Clarksville Leaf, $18 75; Hart County, $37 75; Owen County, $22 75. Superfine FLOUR, $10@$11. WHEAT nominal. CORN—Shelled, $1 16; delivered, in bulk, 90c.@95c. OATS, 81c.@92c. MESS PORK, $22 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, $12½c. PLAIN HAMS, loose, 13½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. RAW WHISKY, 23c. COTTON, 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR quiet; Western Extra $13@$14 75; fancy brands $15@$17 50. WHEAT firm; sales of Red Winter at $3 35 and White at $3 55. RYE $1 70. OATS 73c. CORN firm; sales 10,000 bushels Yellow at $1 30@$1 32. OATS steady at 80c. PETROLEUM—Sales of crude at 16c. and refined at 25½c.@26c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 5c.; Amber Michigan, $3 20; No. 2 Red Wabash, $3 16. CORN declined 4c.; sales at $1 02@$1 05½ for new No. 1, and $1 for No. 2. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 73c. RYE declined 5c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON unchanged, at 23c.@24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 54c.@55c.; Crude, $3@$4. Common RESIN, $2 80; Strained, $3; No. 1, $3 50@$4; Pale, $4 50@$6. TAR, $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON flat, 23c.@23½c. CORN heavy, $1 25@$1 28. OATS quiet, 85c.@90c. FLOUR unchanged. PORK quiet, $23 50. BACON dull; Clear Sides, 13½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON—No sales; holders are asking 24c. Receipts, 121 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON dull and drooping. Middling 23½c.@24c.; transactions light; receipts, 340 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON dull; sales 130 bales Middling, 24½c.@25c.; receipts for two days 360 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 8.

COTTON market dull; sales, 112 bales; receipts, 45 bales; prices are irregular.

[Advertisement.]
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23.
E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway:
DEAR SIR: Your Burglar-Alarm Telegraph in my house and stable has given me entire satisfaction. My advice to every one is to try it. Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. BROWN.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
Tripoli	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
England	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 4	Hamburg	New-York.
Java	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Atlantic	May 6	Bremen	New-York.
Pennsylvania	May 8	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
America	May 9	New-York	Bremen.
Teutonia	May 11	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Paris	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	May 11	New-York	London.
Columbia	May 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	May 11	New-York	Havre.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
Morro Castle	May 9	Havana.	
Rapidan	May 10	New-Orleans.	
Gen. Meade	May 11	New-Orleans.	
Henry Chauncey	May 11	Aspinwall.	
Fah Kee	May 11	Santingo de Cuba.	
Ocean Queen	May 14	California.	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

MAILS FOR EUROPE CLOSE:

Per *America* via Bremen, on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

Per *City of Paris*, via Liverpool; per *Teutonia*, via Hamburgh, and per *Fulton*, via Havre, all on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana, per *Morro Castle*, close on Thursday at 2 P. M.

Mails for Australia, Kingston, Jam., South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., per *Henry Chauncey*, (Pier No. 42 North River,) close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Santiago de Cuba, via Nuevitas, per *Fah Kee*, (Pier No. 28 East River,) close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.	
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 8—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Gartside, St. Louis; A. S. Malcomson, New-York; D. H. Wallace, Jersey City; Hon. and Mrs. Solomon Cohen, 2 Misses Cohen, Savannah; Mrs. Lindsay, 2 infants, servant and sister, New-York; D. Wallerstein and daughter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Closman, New-Orleans; M. Schuline, M. J. Drucker, New-York; Miss Garside, Miss Emma Garside, St. Louis; Miss A. McLean, Ireland; Miss C. A. Mister, Johnstown, N. Y.; Mrs. Ed. Coombs, Miss L. F. Hegeman, Mrs. E. Moody and child, New-York; F. Van De Wall, Wisconsin, Miss N. Cary, Cork; J. B. Deacon, England; Otto Jaffe, New-York; Theodore, Lansade, New-Orleans; S. C. Jameson, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba—Paul Brooks and wife, Julia Waring and servant. A. Arango, wife, 2 children and servant. Mrs. M. Driggs, Louisa Eying, S. Carbonell, Jose M. de Escoriaza, George T. Bradford, Manuel Marques, Jose Pianas, Robert Craige, J. Craige, M. Ficken, Jose Llames Pedal, Synario Payas y Romero, John Penrose, John Paskey, James Nimmo, M. Portunonda, M. Santistevan, Jos. Bauch, F. A. Azteaya.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 04 | Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 27 | Gov. Island.12 16 | Hell Gate.... 1 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Malta, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Golden Rule, Hall, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant.

Barks James E. Brett, Nickerson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.; Gussie Truman, (Br.,) Anderson, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Abbington, (Br.,) Adams, Rotterdam, G. F. Bulley; Lorton, (Br.,) Fell, St. John, N. B., G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Stromness, (Br.,) Hoyt, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) O'Brien, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Sons; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Avery, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; A. G. Jewitt, Reed, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Marguerite, (Hayt.,) Willey, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Gazelle, Wallace, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Pawnee, Weaver, Baltimore, Bentiy, Miller & Thomas; Evelyn, Bugger, Stamford; Atalanta, (Br.,) Lackens, Aux Cayes, Kunhardt & Co.; Wave, Falkinham, Elizabethport. Snow & Richardson; A. C. Leverett, Barth, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; Clara, Baxter, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer; Alethea, Derickson, Hamilton, Bermuda, B. J. Wenberg; W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Great Egg Harbor.

Sloops Deep River, Bentley, New-Haven; Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre April 27, via Brest, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba April 27, and Nuevitas 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Waydell & Co.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston April 26, and Key West May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Brig Alamo, Brown, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot. Had fore staysail and flying jib blown away.

Brig Elizabeth, (Fr.,) Adeboer, Singapore Jan. 3, with mdse. to Wm. Sulem & Co. Passed Angier Jan. 10, Cape of Good Hope March 6, crossed the equator April 1.

Brig Fannie Butler, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Caibarien, Cuba, 14 ds., with molasses and honey to H. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Weaver, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal, bound to Providence.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Parker, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to the Long Island Railroad Co.

Schr. Grace Darling, ——, Gloucester, bound on a cruise for mackerel.

Schr. White Sea, Blatchford, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. White Rock, Furniss, Boston.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 8—Arr. steamer Delaware, from Liverpool, with 411 passengers; bark Rapid, from Goree; brigs Ottawa, Cienfuegos; Kate Foster, Baltimore. Also arr, ship Odessa, Trapani.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Arabia, Richard, for Para, cleared 2d, has returned and anchored in the North River.

NAVAL.—The U. S. gunboat Winooski, for St. Thomas, was at Key West May 1, to sail the next day; also the U. S. Revenue steamer Kenawa, for New-York the next day.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, April 29, loading for New-York, barks Catalina, Perkins, to sail about May 11; Mary E. Dyer, Watlington, 6th; brigs Louisa, ——; Rolling Wave, Hill, 6th; A. M. Knight, Knight, 4th; Thomas Owen, Pettingill, 4th; L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, 12th; schr. Ida May, Davitt, 8th.

Sld. 26th, barks F. N. Todd, McGuire, for New-York; Sarah B. Crosby, Crosby, do. 27th; schr. Racket, Small, do. 18th; Helena, Talbot, do. 29th; brig Campbell, Anderson, do. 30th.

At St. Jago de Cuba, April 27th, ship Canova, of Boston, Elliott, ldg. for New-York; bark Antecello, Marsh, of do., dischg.; Enterprise, Clark, ldg. for New-York; barkantine Magaguadavic, of N. B., Dunham, do. do.; brig Orinoco, Norton, of N. S., do. do. The bark Morning Star sailed for New-York April 25.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1861,

is indorsed by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
ORANGE JUDD, Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
New-York City,
DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
J. M. REID, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill.,
THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,
E. S. PORTER, D. D., Editor.
EVANGELIST, New-York City,
Dr. H. M. FIELD and J. G. CRAIGHEAD, Editors.
EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE,
New-York City,
EDWARD BRIGHT, Editor
INDEPENDENT, New-York City,
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
Rochester, N. Y.,
D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.
THE METHODIST, New-York City,
GEO. R. CROOK, D. D., Editor.
TRIBUNE, New-York City,
HORACE GREELEY, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business, as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published club-lists, in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade Greatly Reduced.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st..........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.
2d..........The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.
3d..........The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.
4th..........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.
5th..........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.
6th..........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.
7th..........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.
8th..........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*.

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 6.c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per ℔.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per ℔.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per ℔.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per ℔. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per ℔., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per ℔, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich streets.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

MAY, 1867.
DEVLIN & CO.
WILL OPEN THE SEASON WITH A SUPERB STOCK OF
ELEGANT CLOTHING.
Call and examine before purchasing. Prices low.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

J. H. STURGES, BROKER,
NO. 5 PARK-PLACE, and
NO. 4 DIVISION-ST.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 317, May 8, 1867.
42, 32, 15, 65, 72, 48, 71, 52, 12, 34, 20, 7, 21.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 318, May 8, 1867.
38, 36, 69, 76, 23, 3, 24, 4, 53, 65, 8, 1, 47, 40.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 241, May 8, 1867.
60, 24, 12, 33, 39, 56, 63, 23, 27, 7, 9, 47, 71.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 242, May 8, 1867.
22, 67, 15, 2, 74, 59, 49, 53, 62, 4, 37, 44, 40, 58.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 124, May 8, 1867.
62, 42, 63, 19, 75, 16, 68, 18, 21, 71, 50, 10, 23.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 125, May 8, 1867.
40, 60, 12, 31, 33, 29, 75, 3, 61, 78, 72, 13.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 134, May 8, 1867.
9, 31, 52, 41, 3, 47, 46, 77, 35, 76, 75, 45, 50.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 135, May 8, 1867.
3, 22, 35, 66, 11, 59, 56, 41, 34, 67, 52, 32.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments.
B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.